"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,188. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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THE WEATHER.

Cloudy, probably showers at night; warmer; winds southeasterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 71¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35¾c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—The feeling of indignation for Italians throughout the Austro-Hungarian Empire on account of the assassination of the late Empress by an Italian Anarchist reached a climax yesterday at several places where riots occurred, and six deaths resulted. An Italian peddler was lynched and others were stoned by infuriated mobs. Representatives of the Austrian Court visited the body of the late Empress at Geneva, which will be taken to Vienna and buried Saturday. The French Cabinet is nearing a crisis while temporizing with the question of a revision of the Dreyfus case. It was reported from Paris yesterday that if a revision be ordered Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, will resign, and if not ordered, M. Brisson, Premier, will retire, which will cause a general breaking up of the Cabinet.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The plan to hold a parade of troops in this city on Saturday has been definitely abandoned, telegrams sent to Washington yesterday having failed to alter the decision of the authorities.

The trunk of the female body, the head and lower limbs of which were found on Monday in a pond at Bridgeport, Conn., was discovered yesterday upon almost the same spot. It is believed that it had been placed there between midnight and 4 A. M. The police, if they have a clue, have not made it public. Efforts to identify the victim have so far failed.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention declared in favor of the gold standard, Senator William E. Chandler having been defeated in a fight for recognition of bimetallism. The platform adopted declares in favor of territorial expansion. Frank W. Rollins of Concord was nominated for Governor.

The Cabinet held a meeting at Washington yesterday to discuss the instructions to be given the Commissioners to the Paris Peace Convention. The Philippine question seemed to be the only knotty problem to be solved, and no definite action was taken. It seems probable that the Administration will await the ripening of public opinion before urging any definite policy in the Far East.

Page 2.

It is expected that Capt. B. T. Clayton will be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District this Fall.

The veterans of the Ninth Regiment and the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth have arranged to welcome the Ninth, which is expected home to-morrow.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Independent ticket has not yet been selected. In a statement, issued on behalf of the City Club, Col. Waring denies the report that the nomination of the ticket was the work of the club.

About 285 Rough Riders came in from Montauk Point last night and were entertained by the Red Cross people in Long Island City. The men were hilarious at being mustered out and starting home, and enthusiastic over Col. Roosevelt.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention will meet at New Haven this evening. John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, is a candidate for the nomination for Governor, his principal opponent being Senator George Lounsbury.

Chairman Lemuel Ely Quigg of the Republican County Committee yesterday expressed the opinion that Gov. Black would not get more than 100 votes in the convention, and predicted that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated as the Republican Gubernatorial candidate on the first ballot.

The Third and Twentieth Infantry passed through the city yesterday, bound from Camp Wikoff to their Western station. Each had lost about one-half its men and few in the ranks appeared sound. The Two Hundred and Second New York passed through, en route from Camp Black to Camp Meade.

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Gen. Brooke, in command at Ponce, Puerto Rico, has reported two deaths from yellow fever and one new case of the disease.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn announced yesterday that he was not for Black, praised Roosevelt, and criticised the Citizens' Union for interfering in State issues.

Thomas F. McCormick, for twenty years Law Judge of Union County, N. J., shot himself yesterday in a graveyard in Elizabeth. Financial troubles are the supposed reason.

Col. A. S. Kimball will send several transports to Montauk Point to-morrow at the latest, to bring troops to this city, where they will take railway trains for their various stations.

A man who registered at a Niagara Falls hotel as Peter Schemm, and who is reported to have been a Philadelphia brewer, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the Goat Island bridge into the rapids beneath.

The Vigilancia yesterday landed at Camp Wikoff 241 sick and wounded soldiers from the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney. No more are expected. The camp is rapidly breaking up. Gens. Wheeler and Shafter are expected to return.

The transport Saratoga arrived in port yesterday with 9,000 rifles surrendered by the Spaniards at Santiago and the bodies of Private W. H. Saunders of the Rough Riders and Private E. J. Ross of the Sixth Cavalry on board.

The bodies of Joseph Feldman of Newark and Katie Oates of Orange, N. J., who have been missing since Saturday, were found in the Passaic River yesterday. The young couple went rowing on the river Saturday night, and the next day the boat was found floating bottom upward.

The Rough Riders at Camp Wikoff yesterday presented Col. Roosevelt with a bronze replica of Frederic Remington's "The Broncho Buster." The Colonel made a farewell address, then shook hands with all his men and many of the colored troopers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. Shortly after four troops of Rough Riders were paid off and mustered out.

Page 4.

The American and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners for Cuba have decided to discuss important points by letter, and not to hold joint sessions at present.

An unconfirmed report has been received in Santiago that Gen. Maximo Gomez has resigned the command of the Cuban Army because he resents the attitude of the United States in assuming the government of the island.

The transport Manitoba, with Gen. Garrettson and staff, the Sixth Illinois, and other troops from Puerto Rico, arrived here yesterday. There were only nine men on the sick list.

The presence of Robert P. Porter in Havana on a special mission from the United States has aroused suspicion among the Cubans that this country purposes to establish a protectorate over the island. The Cubans are divided into two parties, one favoring annexation to the United States and the other absolute independence.

Page 5.

At the opening session of the Monetary Conference at Omaha papers in support of the gold standard were read by Edward Atkinson, Horace White, and Louis R. Ehrich.

John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, delivered an address last evening on "Life Insurance from the Date of the First National Convention of Insurance Officials, 1871-1897," before the National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters, in session at Milwaukee, Wis.

Page 7.

In the Spanish Senate Premier Sagasta, replying to charges against the Government, declared that Spain is an anaemic country, whose rulers have been unable to change the national character or avert disaster. The Chamber of Deputies adopted the protocol in secret session.

The revenue cutter Bear has reached Seattle, Washington, on her way South. She has on board 91 of the 116 seamen who were rescued from the ice off Point Barrow, where the whaling vessels on which they had shipped were crushed by ice floes.

Page 8.

Argument was heard in Philadelphia yesterday upon a suit brought by stockholders of the Bay State Gas Company to compel the concern to produce its books. Frauds are alleged to have been committed by J. Edward Addicks. The complainants desire to be informed of the disposition which has been made of $35,000,000 said to have been obtained by the sale of stock of the company.

Page 10.

Armament won the Junior Champion Stakes at the opening day of the Autumn meeting at the Gravesend track yesterday. Himtine, Handpress, Briar Sweet, and Woodpigeon won the other races.

The contest for the amateur golf championship of the United States was continued yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J. The number of competitors has now been reduced to sixteen, and at the close of to-day's games one-half of these will have been declared out of the race.

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About 3,000 children were refused admission yesterday because of insufficient schools in Long Island City.

The City Council yesterday passed a resolution thanking Miss Helen Gould for her patriotism and generosity.

The new Japanese tariff system is to take effect Jan. 1, 1899, this step marking the inauguration of Japan's new treaty relations with the Western powers.

Superintendent Ward of Brooklyn said yesterday that 15,000 school children in that borough must be content with half-day classes.

It has been arranged that the medals from the citizens of Brooklyn to the crew of the Brooklyn shall be presented Sept. 29 at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory.

The Rev. E. A. Meury acted as floor director and led the grand march at a ball given on Monday evening by the Ladies' Society of the Second Reformed Church, Jersey City Heights.

Maggie Wood, a Scotch girl, was yesterday released from the Barge Office and immediately wedded Martin Hamilton, a Philadelphia negro, to avert her union to whom she had been detained.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution forbidding the sale of cigarettes to those under eighteen years of age. Resolutions of sympathy with the Austrian Emperor was also passed.

Miss Hortense Thienne, an invalid, fell from the roof of her home, at 142 West Seventeenth Street, yesterday, and was instantly killed. It is supposed that she became faint while sitting on the coping and toppled over.

The Assessment Commissioners of Jersey City yesterday heard objections from property owners to the confirmation of the assessment for building the viaduct that connects lower Jersey City with the Heights at Thirteenth Street.

The International Silver Company has been formed under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $15,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common stock. The consolidated concerns control 75 per cent. of the silverware made in this country.

The fate of Miss Louise King, who disappeared from the beach at Coney Island on Sunday afternoon, is still a mystery, but her family, after a thorough investigation, have come to the conclusion that she was drowned in the surf and her body carried out to sea.

Superintendent Jasper yesterday conferred with the Principals of the city schools relative to his plan to establish the half-day system, so as to relieve the crowded condition of the public schools. He also favored lengthening the noon recess from an hour to an hour and a half.

Dr. Reginald Pitt Brooks, charged yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, with assault upon Mrs. Annie Augustine, to whom he charged the death of his child, testified that he went to her home to kill her, but spared her lest Mrs. Brooks should be left alone.

A delegation from the Knights of Labor called yesterday upon District Attorney Marean of Brooklyn to ask that he act in regard to the alleged requirement of the trolley companies that their employes work more than ten consecutive hours. Mr. Marean found the statutes conflicting and advised an amicable settlement.

At a meeting of the National Democratic State Committee yesterday, a strong sentiment in favor of a full party ticket developed. The suggestion was made that the party indorse the independent list headed by Col. Roosevelt. In the absence of many up-State members, however, no action was taken, and the meeting adjourned till Tuesday next, when a full attendance is expected.

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THE PARADE PLAN KILLED.

Telegrams Sent to Washington Fail to Alter the Decision of the Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The New York parade dies hard, but it is really dead now. To-day Gen. Miles received telegrams from Col. Greenleaf at Montauk and Gen. C. H. T. Collis of the New York Citizens' Committee, which he immediately turned over to the President for his consideration. Col. Greenleaf said that one-half of the soldiers at Montauk would be able to parade by Saturday, the 17th inst. This, Gen. Miles said, applied to the infantry; a much larger percentage of the cavalry would be in condition.

It is certain now, however, that there will be no parade, even if all the troops could be in condition to march through New York from end to end. It is doubtful if the matter will be opened again, and even if the President will reply to the renewed requests. There was never any serious intention on the part of the War Department to permit a parade, and having gained its point, it will not readily give up. The matter rests entirely with the President, but it is understood he will not give it any further consideration.

The Committee of Arrangements for a peace jubilee met again in the City Hall yesterday and decided to meet Gen. Shafter to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the General sent word he would be.

"There will be no parade," said Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, at the Army Building, yesterday. "It is a closed book. There will not be sufficient troops available, and there will positively and emphatically be no parade of troops in New York next Saturday. There will be no troops here to parade. They are being sent away as fast as they can be transported."

NEW MORMON PRESIDENT.

Lorenzo Snow Elected to Succeed the Late Mr. Woodruff.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 13.—At a special meeting of the Council of Apostles held this afternoon Lorenzo Snow was chosen President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Woodruff.

Lorenzo Snow is a native of Mantua, Ohio, but of New England parentage, and first made the acquaintance of the Latter-Day Saints while visiting at Kirtland, Ohio, after having completed his course at Oberlin College. There he was baptized, and ordained an elder, and from there he went forth to preach. As a missionary he was indefatigable in his labors, and between 1836 and 1872 traveled over 150,000 miles. In February, 1846, he crossed the Mississippi in company with others of the order, and three years later was ordained an apostle.

He has been an active promoter of the co-operative movement. He established in 1863-4 a co-operative store, and afterward a tannery, a woolen factory, and several co-operative farms.

THE BRIDGEPORT MYSTERY

Trunk of the Victim's Body Found Where the Head Was Discovered.

POLICE STILL WITHOUT CLUES

Efforts to Identify the Body Fail—Evidence that the Crime Was Committed in the City of Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 13.—In almost the same spot where the head and lower parts of the legs of a woman's body were found yesterday, under the Sea View Avenue Bridge, the remaining portions of the corpse were discovered by passers-by early this morning. There is every reason to believe that the trunk was placed in the water at some time between 12 o'clock and 4 this morning. Two policemen and hundreds of people could not find the trunk yesterday afternoon, but at half past five this morning it was observed by the first person who went near the bridge.

Up to this time the remains have not been identified. They appear to be those of a woman about thirty years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, weighing about 115 pounds, with dark hair and dark grayish-blue eyes. The face is rather thin, and the general expression appears pinched. The body seems to be that of a person who had not had sufficient nourishment, and who lived in destitute circumstances. The features are generally good, the eyebrows being particularly noticeable for their beautiful penciling. The teeth are set rather full in the mouth, and the lower row protrudes slightly. The front ones are filled with gold.

In the opinion of physicians, the dismemberment of the body was the work of an expert. It is also thought, from the superficial examination which has been made, that the woman was the victim of an operation which resulted fatally, and which led the operator to endeavor to get rid of the body without the aid of an undertaker.

The Work of a Surgeon.

The dismemberment had been made in four places. The head is severed from the neck, the trunk is cut in two just below the ribs, the thighs are cut off just below the body, and the legs are severed just above the knee. All the cuts are clean and free from rough marks, showing that a very sharp knife was used. The bones were also cut with a very sharp saw. There is no bungling of any kind. The work was done thoroughly, and is without doubt that of a man with a knowledge of surgery.

One part of the trunk was wrapped in a rubber cloth, and in addition it was inclosed in a piece of a carriage cover. The other part of the trunk was wrapped in cotton cloth, and around that more of the rubber cloth. String and cord were used to tie up the bundles and attach the stones. The string is the common hemp quality which is used often in hardware stores. The cord is of good quality, and is somewhat similar to what was once used for pictures before the days of wire hangings. There is also a piece of a corset string, which, it is thought, was taken from the woman's corset.

The corset string is the only article of woman's wearing apparel found with the remains. Part of a man's undergarment was found with the head. The garment had been torn in half, as though called into use in a hurry. A piece of cotton cloth was found stuffed in the mouth. The cloth looks as though it was torn off the corner of a sheet.

As soon as the matter was reported to Superintendent Birmingham he set his men promptly to work upon an investigation. So far if the police have any clue regarding the identity of the woman they are keeping it a secret. It is said, though, that they have a clue, and that startling developments may be looked for at almost any time.

The only thing that now seems assured about the case is that the murder was committed in this city. This conclusion is reached from the fact that the victim when first found did not appear to have been long dead, and from the discovery of the missing trunk this morning. When the head and limbs were found yesterday afternoon many were inclined to the belief that the crime had been committed in some other city, and that the remains had been brought here for burial, but the police are now generally satisfied that the affair occurred here. It is possible, they say, that the woman did not belong here. She may have come from some other city to receive treatment, they say, and lost her life in her effort to hide an offense which she feared society would never forgive. If such is the case, the crime will probably prove a hard one to unravel. If, on the other hand, the remains are those of a woman belonging in this city, or in some of the towns near by, her identity may be established, and with it may come the clue that will lead the police to the right track in their effort to run down the criminal.

Discovery of the Trunk.

It was just 5:15 this morning when Neil B. Larson, a young newsdealer who resides at 102 East Main Street and keeps a store at 175 East Main Street, started to cross the bridge from the south side on his way home. He was out early delivering his morning papers, and his route took him over the bridge. The young man felt a bit nervous, and he glanced hurriedly around, first to the right, then to the left. In the latter direction his attention was attracted by an object on the flats, about 25 feet from the bridge. Larson did not stop then. He decided to continue on and finish delivering his route and then return. It was a little after 6 o'clock when he returned. He was surprised to find that no one had as yet come near the spot. He got off his wheel this time and took a good look, and what he saw satisfied him that more of the missing remains was before him.

Just as he reached this conclusion, Henry R. Reddy of 43 Holly Street came onto the bridge. A boat was secured, and the young men rowed over to the bundle. Sure enough, it contained a part of the missing trunk, wrapped up in the rubber cloth and carriage cover and weighted with stones. In looking around again the young men were astonished to find another bundle. This second package was found beneath the bridge, as though some person had stood near the rail and dropped it. The first bundle lay as though it had been thrown with some force.

After the bundles had been taken ashore, word was sent to the police. The authorities took charge of the bundles and turned them over to Funeral Director Cullinan, who had the rest of the body.

In connection with the finding of the parts of the trunk it is to be noted that a team was heard to drive furiously over the bridge about 1:30 this morning and to return a few moments later, driving just as fast. John J. Calhoun, who lives on Sea View Avenue, about 300 feet north of the bridge, heard the carriage come down the street from the direction of the railroad and drive on to the bridge. The horse was going very fast.

Failure of Identification.

Mrs. Bacigalupo of Hoboken, N. J., arrived in this city this afternoon. She went directly to Funeral Director Cullinan and asked about the dead woman. She said she had read about the case in the papers and she was inclined to think it was her niece who had been killed. When the photograph of the head was shown to Mrs. Bacigalupo she could not make a positive identification. She remarked that it resembled her niece, Amelia Anstey, who left her home to come to this city about a month ago.

Mrs. Bacigalupo said that she had heard from her niece once or twice since then. The woman had obtained employment in the plush works, but had not been able to make a living, and had left the factory. Mrs. Bacigalupo had not heard from Miss Anstey since.

But Mrs. Bacigalupo says that her niece's ears were pierced, while those of the dead woman were not. She also says that her niece had no gold filling in her teeth. She, however, insists that there is a very striking resemblance otherwise, both in form and features. Superintendent Birmingham had a talk with Mrs. Bacigalupo this afternoon, and she showed him a photograph of Miss Anstey. The Superintendent states that there is a little resemblance, but that he is satisfied the dead woman is not Miss Anstey.

There is no truth in the report published in New York papers that the dismembered body is that of Rachel Warner. The latter is a professional nurse and lives at 243 Myrtle Avenue, with her two nieces. The latter went to the Morgue this afternoon and viewed the head of the unfortunate woman. They said at once it was not their aunt. They knew positively, because Mrs. Warner has false teeth, while those of the dead woman were natural. They said Mrs. Warner was in Waterbury.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Institution Loses Its President and Receives a Large Gift.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—When the Board of Regents of the University of California met this afternoon two decided sensations were sprung. Martin Kellogg, President of the University at Berkeley, tendered his resignation, and Mrs. Cora Jane Flood offered as a gift to the university the magnificent Flood mansion at Menlo Park and a large tract of other valuable property.

It is believed that the successor of President Kellogg will be Prof. Edmund James of the University of Chicago.

CORNELL'S PROPOSED BUILDING.

Plans for the Alumni Hall and Student Clubhouse Examined at Ithaca.

ITHACA, Sept. 13.—Plans for Cornell University's new Alumni Hall and Student Clubhouse, which it is proposed to build on the Cornell campus by means of contributions of the alumni of the university, were examined in the College of Architecture, in this city, to-day by Architects Robert D. Andrews of Boston, Walter Cope of Philadelphia, and Charles A. Rich of New York.

The plans under examination which have been offered in competition by graduates of the College of Architecture at Cornell, in this country and abroad, will be considered as suggestions for the final plans for the new building.

The building, it is said, will cost $150,000 and will be the finest of its kind in the country. A prize of $500 has been offered for the best original idea in the way of plans.

PRETTY GIRL A PRISONER.

Attempted to Steal $300 Worth of Silk in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Miss M. L. De Rochared, a young and pretty French girl, is locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station charged with attempted burglary.

Monday evening, as the clerks of The Fair, a large department store, were leaving the establishment, Miss De Rochared entered the store and concealed herself under a counter. She remained there without moving until 2 o'clock this morning, when she made her way into the silk department and packed up $300 worth of silk, which she intended to carry out when the store should be opened in the morning. She made too much noise, however, and was caught by two of the watchmen.

The girl, who is well educated, has been living in a fashionable boarding school on Drexel Boulevard. Her father is said to be a wealthy silk merchant of Paris, France, and she received from him every month a handsome allowance. Extravagant habits and need of money to pay her debts caused her to turn burglar.

AN ALABAMA TRAGEDY.

Farmer Kills His Sweetheart for Stepping on His Sore Toe.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13.—John Hill, a young farmer, attended a social with Miss Lucy Green near Aldrich last night. In the course of the evening the young woman offended him by receiving with favor marked attentions from other young men. On the way home they were heard by several couples in their rear quarreling in a heated manner over her alleged inconstancy.

The young man had a sore toe, which he had hit with an axe a day or two before. The girl, resenting his reproaches, told him she would tread on his toe if he did not quit quarreling. Suiting the action to the word, she gently pressed the sore toe with her foot. Young Hill became very angry at the act, and told her he would kill her if she repeated it.

"I never take a dare," she replied, and stepped on his toe again, this time severely.

"You will take lead just the same," said the irate man, and he shot the girl through the body with a pistol. She died a few hours afterward. Hill is under arrest, and claims that the murder was accidental.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SUIT.

Thomas F. Ryan Obtains Permission to Amend His Complaint.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—The opinion of Judge Simonton in the case of Thomas F. Ryan of New York against the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company and others was handed down here to-day. The plaintiff alleged that the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company was in the control of eight subordinate railroad companies, constituting with it a system designated the Seaboard Air Line. The main cause of complaint was an alleged pooling agreement which was asserted to be the chief factor in making possible the above-mentioned control.

After passing on various demurrers, the Court orders that the complainant have leave, if he be so advised, to amend his complaint so as to make the signers of the pooling agreement or some representative or representatives of them parties to the suit, and, further, that the proceedings in the Circuit Court for this district be stayed until the proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland between the same parties be determined in some way. The Court holds that a suit pending in a State court is not necessarily a bar to a suit in the Federal court between the same parties.

NO FIXED PEACE POLICY

The Cabinet Met Yesterday, but the Philippine Issue Could Not Be Hastily Solved.

A VEXATIOUS PROBLEM

It Seems Probable that the President Will Wait for Public Sentiment to Mature — Commissioners Uninstructed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Cabinet met to-day to consider the matter of instructions for the Peace Commissioners, who sail for Paris Saturday. It was deemed so important a meeting of the President's advisers that all the members were telegraphed to be present, except Secretary Alger, and he was the only absentee.

The deliberations of the body proved to be important in one sense only, and that was that it gave its whole time to the consideration of a question which is of the gravest importance, but which cannot be settled until the sentiment of the country becomes a little more pronounced than it is to-day. The Cabinet determined nothing except that the question of the retention of the Philippine group in its entirety or in part must await the agreement of the people themselves. It is considered that the interests, National and party, involved in the matter are too momentous even for the Cabinet to decide.

So the question is as open to-night as it was this morning. The President, ready to compromise and to yield something always for the sake of peace, is believed to be in favor of retaining only the large island of Luzon with the City of Manila for the purpose of having a coaling station, naval base, and a market in the East. He is distinctly opposed to the idea of conquest if his friends may be believed, but he realizes that to abandon all of the Philippines would mean the bringing down upon the Administration the censure of the country and the defeat of the Republican Party.

The Cabinet is undecided in this policy. It does not wish to give definite instructions at this time for fear that they may be overruled by the people of the country. An attempt has been made to probe public sentiment, but the Administration does not yet feel sure that it knows just what the voters want in the way of an Eastern policy. Whatever is done in Paris must be, it is felt, in the way of increasing the prestige of the party. It is considered extremely hazardous to give back to Spain or to deliver over to the pillage of Aguinaldo's insurgents any part of the Philippines. The country may not approve of such a course. If this were settled, the Cabinet to-day would have given very positive instructions to the Peace Commissioners. As it is, however, the commission will go to Paris without definite directions, and will have to parley with Spain until public opinion shapes and dictates the policy of the Administration.

It is said that the President fears a renewal of the war with Spain if this country should undertake to demand the entire archipelago, and that he is disposed to listen to the Spanish claim that the United States is not entitled of right to Manila, because that city and vicinity were captured after the signing of the protocol. Diplomats here show the emptiness of the plea of the Spanish Ministry that Manila was not fairly taken by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt. So far as they were concerned there was no truce or armistice or protocol. For all they knew, war was still raging, and it was their duty to accomplish all they could in the way of ending it in the East. This is regarded here as the only just view of the matter.

As to the probability of a war with Spain over the Philippines, this is not considered at all serious. As a navy official said today, Spain has no navy, and without a navy she could not carry on war in the Philippines. She has agreed to the protocol, and it is regarded as absolutely certain that she will readily submit to terms of peace that include the complete surrender of the archipelago.

The President also, it is said, fears trouble with Aguinaldo and his band of insurgents. Students of the problem that is now confronting the Administration say that if this be true then any effort to hold Luzon would result in war with the rebels. Aguinaldo and his troops hold Luzon, according to the latest reports. If the President instructs the Peace Commission to claim that island, we may have to make war at once on the stubborn rebel fighters. War with these insurgents, they point out, would be just as probable if this country retains Luzon as if it retains the entire group.

Of course, the Peace Commission will not discuss the status in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Spain has already submitted to the inevitable, and is now clearing out of those islands. The only question is the one of the Philippines, and this seems to be troubling the Administration almost as much as it is Spain. In the absence of any definite utterance of the voters, decision is difficult. It may be assumed, according to reports of the President's position, that nothing will be done that will jeopardize the popular good-will, and if the country demands all the islands, the Peace Commission will do likewise. Until the sentiment becomes more clarified upon the subject it is doubtful if the President will give positive instructions to the commission. It is believed that the discussion will be dragged out until the will of the people of this country can make itself known. In the meanwhile the Commissioners will grope in the dark.

Several members of the Peace Commission have reached this city. Judge Day has been here since yesterday. Judge Davis and Whitelaw Reid arrived to-day. The Commissioners will hold an informal meeting to-morrow, and talk over the questions they will have to consider. They will hold a conference, it is thought, on Thursday, the 15th, to consider at more length the grave matters in hand. They will also confer with the President, and examine carefully the record of the diplomacy of the war with Spain. It is understood that, as in the case with the Cabinet meeting to-day, no policy will be determined upon, but the whole question of the Philippines is to be left open for the present.

ULTIMATUM TO EDHEM PASHA.

A Complete Surrender of Candia and the Rioters Demanded.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Gerard Noel, commander of the British naval forces in Cretan waters, to-day issued an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Military Governor of Crete, demanding that within forty-eight hours he should deliver up the ringleaders of the recent outbreak and massacre, surrender the fort and ramparts commanding the town, and disarm the Mussulman troops.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Only Two of Those Appointed by the President Have Definitely Accepted the Posts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—President McKinley has not yet procured a War Department Investigating Committee. The President counts upon four committeemen—Sexton, Gilman, Dodge, and Keene, but only the first two have accepted definitely. It was understood that nothing more would be given out about the men selected for the place, until they had accepted, so as to avoid the appearance of a breakdown in the attempt, but it was learned to-night that a seat on the commission has been offered to Evan P. Howell, formerly editor of The Atlanta Constitution of Atlanta, Ga.

It is said the President is still determined to have a commission, and will certainly have at least five members, and probably seven. Dr. Gilman came to the city to-night to confer with the President, and will call at the White House to-morrow.

The difficulty which is being experienced in the construction of the proposed commission for the investigation of the conduct of the staff branches of the army during the war with Spain has excited some discussion in military circles as to the possibility of the practical failure of an investigation by a commission.

It develops that there is a decided disapproval among army officers of the proposition to have the conduct of the war investigated by a civil commission, which cannot be clothed with any judicial authority. The objection is not on account of any prejudice against civil authorities interfering in military matters, but is due to the fact that testimony before a commission not possessing judicial authority would be in a manner voluntary, and would, it is said, put officers in the attitude of gratuitously giving testimony which might be damaging to individuals or to the administration of the War Department.

Army officers say that it would be no trouble to get all the information there is concerning the campaign at Santiago, the management of the war through the department, and the operations of the Medical, the Quartermaster's, and the Commissary Departments, if a tribunal or board were organized with authority to compel testimony, but that officers will not jeopardize their own interests, or put themselves in the attitude of being voluntary informers, when the composition of the commission making the inquiry is not such as to make it compulsory upon them to tell what they may know.

They say it will be impossible for a commission not having the power to compel testimony to get at the facts. Most officers, they say, will make it a point of honor as well as a matter of self-interest to decline to give testimony of any importance unless compelled to do so. If the commission could compel testimony, an officer giving testimony which might be damaging would have the excuse that he had no choice but to tell what he knew. In the absence of authority to compel testimony the witness would have a right to conceal or to decline to disclose any facts in his possession.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE IDEA.

This Country Will Probably Be Represented at the Czar's Conference for National Disarmament.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—President McKinley has not yet named a representative of the United States to attend the conference projected by the Czar with the purpose of securing a general disarmament of the great powers of the world. In the answer directed by him, however, to the invitation extended by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was transmitted by Ambassador Hitchcock, the President openly expressed his concurrence in the sentiments so loftily set forth in the Russian note, and promised if the conference is held to have the United States represented by some person.

As yet it is not possible to make a selection, for it remains for the Russian Government to say whether or not it regards the response made by the Governments invited to participate as sufficient to warrant the holding of the conference. It is not believed at the State Department that the sending of such a delegate would commit the United Sates Government to any certain line of policy beyond that specifically set forth in the call, namely, to engage to limit armament to certain proportions.

In this case our Government would not even be called upon to make any change in its establishment, for it is believed that with the extra troops called forth by the war and still retained in the military service the quota that would be allowed the United States would be far in excess of the requirements, supposing it is fixed in proportion to the least number of soldiers that any of the great European military powers would insist upon retaining as absolutely essential for purely police service.

LOST GRAND ARMY TICKETS.

Cincinnati Brokers Enjoined from Disposing of Return Coupons.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13.—There are many in the city yet who attended the Grand Army of the Republic National Encampment last week, and some of them have lost or disposed of their return tickets and are unable to get away. It is found that the ticket brokers are well supplied with these tickets. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern were allowed injunctions by Judge Jackson against the local ticket brokers restraining the latter from disposing of any of these Grand Army of the Republic tickets. Later in the day the Court allowed the applications of all the other railways here, enjoining the brokers against disposing of any of the tickets.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The disturbed condition continues in the Caribbean Sea, and a secondary storm from this disturbed condition is central to the north of Cuba, and has caused a north wind of twenty-two miles an hour off the east coast of Florida. Rain has occurred in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region. The temperature has risen from the middle and lower Rocky Mountain regions to the Mississippi River and in the lower lake region. Rain may be expected in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the lake region and East Gulf States, increasing cloudiness and rain to-night in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere. Warmer weather will prevail in the Mississippi Valley and slight changes elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	66	60	61
6 A. M.	66	58	62
9 A. M.	68	62	65
12 M.	70	65	70
4 P. M.	77	65	70
6 P. M.	73	62	68
9 P. M.	71	60	64
12 P. M.	73	60	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65¾
Weather Bureau	61½
Corresponding date 1897	71¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 58 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .61 and 8 P. M. .73.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR GOLD

The Republican State Convention Reaffirms the St. Louis Doctrine on the Financial Question.

SENATOR CHANDLER DEFEATED

He Led the Fight for Recognition of Bimetallism — Territorial Expansion Favored—Frank W. Rollins Named for Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 13.—The Republicans of New Hampshire held their State Convention here to-day. More than 700 delegates presented credentials, constituting one of the largest political conventions ever held in this State.

The interest of the delegates centred in a contest over the wording of the financial plank of the platform. A large majority of them backed the Committee on Resolutions in the effort to have the convention declare unequivocally in favor of the gold standard. The minority, led by United States Senator William E. Chandler, favored the recognition of bimetallism.

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger was the presiding officer of the convention. In taking the chair he spoke in part as follows:

"The administration of the affairs of the Nation since the inauguration of President McKinley has received the approbation of all patriotic and free-minded men, and hence there appears to be no good reason why the Democrats who supported him in 1896 should not remain with the Republican Party in 1898. A gratifying result of Republican success is the complete overthrow of the free-silver cause.

"No Administration in our entire history is more brilliant in its achievements and present possibilities, if courageously grasped and dealt with, or rich with promise for the American people. Hawaii, the gem of the Pacific, is already ours. Puerto Rico awaits simply the formal act of peace to become part of the territory of the Union. Cuba will by the free act of its own people in due time seek annexation to the United States. The Philippines, where our flag now floats, will never be given back to the tyranny and oppression of Spain. All of Europe expects us to take charge of those islands, and either keep them ourselves or dispose of them as may seem best for civilization and Christianity."

When Chairman Gallinger had concluded his address the Committee on Resolutions presented its report, which was adopted without discussion, the contest over the financial question having been settled in committee. The sections of the platform relating to National issues are as follows:

"The Republicans of New Hampshire reaffirm the St. Louis platform, especially indorsing the gold standard as therein provided, and congratulate the people upon the speedy fulfillment of its important pledges. We heartily commend the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley. The patience, the tact, and sagacity of the President have maintained the unity of his party, while securing the approbation of the whole people, irrespective of political affiliations.

"We commend the successful conduct of the war with Spain—a war prompted by the noblest sentiments of humanity. It has buried in oblivion that pessimism which for years has depreciated American spirit and honor. It has obliterated sectionalism and cemented the union of States as never before in our history. It has brought about a better understanding between the two great English-speaking nations of the globe, whose united action will contribute to the maintenance in the twentieth century of a universal peace among civilized nations.

"We approve of the increase of the navy; the upbuilding of our merchant marine; the enlargement of the regular army to meet the present requirements of the country; the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; the annexation of Hawaii and Puerto Rico; the provision for a free and stable Government for Cuba and its ultimate annexation.

"While reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, we favor such disposition of the Philippines as will best promote the growing commercial and political interests of the United States, extinguish the sovereignty of Spain, and make good our obligations to the peoples of those islands."

Frank W. Rollins of Concord was nominated for Governor, receiving 539 votes, against 138 for Franklin Worcester of Hollis.

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRATS.

State Ticket Nominated in a Convention Held at Dover.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 13.—The Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated the following ticket:

Congressman—L. Irving Handy, (renominated.)

State Treasurer—William Ross, (renominated.)

State Auditor—Dr. L. A. H. Bishop.

The platform declares the devotion of the Democratic Party of Delaware to "all the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith which have come down from Jefferson and Jackson," and invites the voters who believe in equal rights under the law for all, and special privileges to none, to support the ticket.

The administration of National affairs under President McKinley is declared to be a disappointment, and it is set forth that prosperity has not returned, that trusts, combines, and monopolies have grown, and that no measures of economy have been introduced.

Concerning the money question, the platform says:

> The necessity of reforming our currency system is admitted on all sides, and confessed by the President himself, who sent a monetary commission abroad to consult foreign Governments, and asked for the appointment of another monetary commission to consider the question here at home, but, notwithstanding the admitted evils of our present complicated, illogical, and injurious currency system, the Republican Congress and Administration have taken no positive and effective measure for reform.

The inequalities of the war revenue act are condemned.

The people are congratulated upon the termination of the war with Spain, and a demand is made that the burdens of war taxation be lessened as quickly as possible.

A rigid and impartial investigation of the conduct of the War Department is demanded.

Bergen County Politicians Active.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 13.—The opening of the Bergen County Court to-day drew a big crowd of prominent men and politicians to Hackensack. The result was a canvass by both parties with a view to getting a line on the possibilities of the different aspirants for nominations. The Democrats seemed to be a unit in favor of the nom-

[illegible] of former Freeholder J. L. Van Bus[illegible]. The Republicans had several aspirants, all of whom had many supporters. The Republicans here favored the nomination of Col. Barbour of Paterson for Congress. They held that Congressman Stewart, having served two terms, should step aside and give Col. Barbour a chance. It is predicted that Bergen County will send an almost solid delegation to the convention of Sept. 27, favoring Barbour.

Auburn Man for State Treasurer.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from Cayuga County will present the name of John P. Jaeckel for State Treasurer. Mr. Jaeckel is City Treasurer of Auburn, having been elected to that position in 1894 and re-elected in 1896.

New Jersey Republican Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—It was learned here to-day that Attorney General Griggs has accepted the invitation to be temporary presiding officer of the Republican convention to be held in this city on Sept. 22.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

John Addison Porter's Fight for the Nomination for Governor at To-day's Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 13.—The Republican State Convention will convene in the Hyperion Theatre here to-morrow night. The convention promises to be one of the most interesting of recent years, chiefly on account of the strong effort being made by John Addison Porter, secretary to President McKinley, to secure the nomination for Governor.

This is the third time that Mr. Porter has been a prominent candidate for the nomination. According to the statements of the campaign managers of his rival, Senator George Lounsbury, the latter will be nominated on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. It is asserted that Senator Lounsbury is assured of the votes of 365 of the delegates, and as the convention will have but 504 votes, the nomination of the head of the ticket will be quickly disposed of. The Porter men pooh-pooh these statements and assert that when the ballots are counted there will be some surprises, as there are a large number of uninstructed delegates.

The candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Dewell, who is also seeking the nomination for Governor, promises to be an interesting factor. Mr. Dewell has managed his own campaign, and claims to have upward of fifty votes, and in the event of the convention not being able to choose either Lounsbury or Porter he will be in the field as the compromise candidate. Failing this, he probably will be renominated for Lieutenant Governor.

In his campaign for the nomination, Mr. Porter has attacked the men who manage the affairs of the party, alleging bossism, ring rule, and lobby control, and has promised to do away with these alleged abuses should he become Governor.

SILVER MEN IN NEW JERSEY.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 13.—The Democratic convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the First District met here to-day. There was considerable trouble in organizing, owing to the split in the party in Camden County. The regulars and County Democracy both had full delegations on hand and claimed the right to sit. The convention tried to force the factions to arrange the county's delegation, but was finally compelled to give half the representation to each faction.

The resolutions are outspoken for bimetalism and the Chicago platform, and ask a Congressional investigation of the army scandals. Samuel Iredell, a lawyer, of Bridgeton, and an outspoken silverite, was nominated for Congress. He had no opposition.

MICHIGAN OFFICE TENURE.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 13.—Attorney General Maynard, in an opinion rendered to-night, decides that appointments made by the Governor to fill unexpired terms of elective offices cannot hold beyond the next ensuing general election, and thus upsets both the theory and practice that has been in vogue in Michigan for years.

E. Finlay Johnson of Ann Arbor, a member of the State Board of Education, and two Regents of the university, George A. Farr of Grand Haven, and Col. H. S. Dean of Ann Arbor, according to this opinion, cannot hold their offices after the November election unless re-elected. This will make three more State officers to be chosen at the next election. Gov. Pingree has ordered the Secretary of State to place the names of candidates for these offices on the official ballots.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

No Candidate for Lieutenant Governor Yet Selected—City Club's Position Explained by Col. Waring.

The Independent Citizens' Committee which is managing the movement for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt and a complete State ticket under the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union, has not yet begun the canvass for signatures to the nominating petitions. The blanks cannot be sent out, it was explained yesterday, until a candidate has been selected for Lieutenant Governor, and that probably will not be done before Thursday.

The committee has little hope that William Carey Sanger, who was its first choice, can escape from his military engagements in order to accept the nomination, and is now casting about for a candidate from the Western part of the State. Letters and telegrams have been received from half a dozen towns in that section, seeking representation on the ticket, and the names of several prominent reformers in Buffalo and elsewhere are being considered. The matter proving difficult to settle by correspondence, John J. Chapman has been asked to go up the State and arrange the matter.

The committee of the Citizens' Union charged with selecting a candidate for Justice of the City Court in compliance with the resolution adopted by the Central Committee, will probably make its report to the next meeting of the Union, on Monday night. It was learned yesterday that the name of Everett V. Abbott is under consideration for the nomination.

Some confusion having arisen in the public mind as to the connection of the City Club with the independent Roosevelt ticket, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., last night made public the following statement in behalf of the club:

"The impression seems to be very general that the nomination of the independent ticket was the work of the City Club. Indeed a direct statement to this effect has been made by more than one city paper. It is in no sense true. This club offers the hospitality of its house to those who are furthering great objects of unions and acts—some of which are only remotely related to its general purposes, and some of which have not originated with its own members.

"The committee of citizens, who, acting on their own motion, organized and carried to effect the nomination of the independent ticket, were not all members of the club. They only held their meetings, privately, in a room in the clubhouse. There has been no meeting of the club or of its council since long before this movement was set on foot.

"The club is no more committed to the action taken than a hotel keeper would be committed to any action taken by his guests or others meeting in a private room in his house.

"There can be no question that many members of the club are in sympathy with the action taken, but only in their individual capacity."

Riverside Republican Club Fete.

The fourth annual summer-night's festival of the Riverside Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last evening at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. Col. Theodore Roosevelt was invited to be present and make a speech, and an enthusiastic member of the club circulated the report that the Colonel had sent a written acceptance of the invitation and would be present. This was the means of drawing hundreds of people to the park, who were disappointed when they learned the Colonel would not be present. The leader of the district, Abraham Gruber, said that the statement regarding Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the invitation was unauthorized by the club.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—While the returns from the State election are very slow in coming in, 228 towns out of 480 have been heard from, and they give Powers, (Rep.,) 40,597; Lord, (Dem.,) 22,296. The same towns in 1894 gave Cleaves, (Rep.,) 50,683; Johnson, (Dem.,) 22,975. This shows a Republican loss of about 20 per cent. and a Democratic loss of about 4 per cent. Revised figures in the First District, with three small towns missing, show a plurality for Reed of 4,212.

QUIGG ON BLACK'S CHANCE

Says the Governor Will Not Get More Than 100 Votes in the Convention.

ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY CERTAIN

Chairman of the Republican County Committee Predicts that the Colonel Will Be Nominated on the First Ballot.

Chairman Lemuel Ely Quigg of the Republican County Committee took a hand yesterday in the claim-making contest in which the Black and Roosevelt Republicans have engaged, with the result that he allows the Governor a bare 100 votes in the convention, and predicts the certain nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate on the first ballot.

Mr. Quigg was reminded that it has never been announced by Senator Platt himself that Roosevelt is the organization's candidate.

"I can speak only for the organization in this county," he said, "but so far as it is concerned, Theodore Roosevelt is our candidate and we have no second choice. What is more, we expect to see him nominated and elected."

The County Chairman's attention was directed to the statement emanating from friends of Gov. Black in Albany that all but four of the New York Congressional delegation are favorable to the Governor's renomination. That statement he said he knew to be wide of the mark. As a mater of fact, he said, he knew of sixteen members of the delegation who had already declared themselves as with Senator Platt and the organization in this fight. These are Representatives Belford of the First District, Hurley of the Second, Fischer of the Fourth, Bennett of the Fifth, Mitchell of the Eighth, Quigg of the Fourteenth, Low of the Fifteenth, Odell of the Seventeenth, Southwick of the Twentieth, Littauer of the Twenty-second, Chickering of the Twenty-fourth, Ray of the Twenty-sixth, Belden of the Twenty-seventh, Payne of the Twenty-eighth, Gillet of the Twenty-ninth, and Wadsworth of the Thirtieth. The only Congressmen who have not come out for the Governor, Mr. Quigg declared, are Ward of the Sixteenth, Foote of the Twenty-third, Sherman of the Twenty-fifth, and Hooker of the Thirty-fourth.

The claim credited to Gov. Black's managers that he will get 80 votes from New York County, 9 from Queens, and 66 from Kings, Chairman Quigg pronounced "idiotic."

"Out of the 349 delegates in the Greater New York territory," he said, "there is no possibility of Gov. Black receiving as many as 50 votes."

Laughs at Payn's Remark.

The remark attributed in Albany dispatches to Louis F. Payn that he would "stake his head," on Gov. Black's nomination, aroused Mr. Quigg's risibilities. "There is no doubt," he said with a smile, "that Mr. Payn's head is staked on the issue in the State Convention, voluntarily or involuntarily. But when the roll is called in the convention he will find that he has staked his head on about 100 delegates out of nearly 1,000."

Mr. Quigg declared several days ago that he would be glad to see Col. Roosevelt get as many nominations as possible, from independents or anybody else. Speaking yesterday, however, of the proposed independent nomination of the Rough Riders' Colonel, he expressed the opinion that the Citizens' Union and "the seven individuals who thought it their function to nominate a State ticket" were doing Col. Roosevelt as much harm as they could.

"The Republicans," he said, "will not be affected in their attitude toward Col. Roosevelt one iota by anything the independents may do, but by putting up a State ticket with him at its head they are simply forcing him to decline their nomination out of necessary loyalty to his associates on the Republican ticket.

"The Citizens' Union last year professed to be simply and solely a municipal body, and it developed its strength on that plane. When it undertakes to create a diversion in the interest of Democratic success throughout the State, it will lose its influence with the voters of New York and will eventually destroy itself. If the independents were really sincere in their support of Col. Roosevelt, they would confine their action to an indorsement of his candidacy."

Chairman Quigg said that Gov. Black would not get more than 14 votes in the New York County delegation—5 of the 10 from the Twenty-first, 4 of the 7 from the Twenty-seventh, and 5 of the 9 from the Twenty-ninth. The Black men claim these three districts entire. The Governor will get from Kings not more than 17 votes, Mr. Quigg declared. This would allow him just 31 in all of Greater New York.

Collector George R. Bidwell, who stands close to Senator Platt, said yesterday that he did not believe the new independent movement which proposed to nominate a Roosevelt ticket by petition would amount to much in the coming campaign, even with the local backing of the Citizens' Union.

He could see, he said, no occasion or demand for such a movement at this time, and he didn't think the men who are engineering the scheme could create the demand. Mr. Bidwell said he expected to see Col. Roosevelt the regular Republican candidate.

Hamilton Fish Favors Roosevelt.

Hamilton Fish, who has been considered a possible "dark horse" in the Republican Gubernatorial race, came out yesterday in strong terms in favor of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Fish, it has been suggested, might be induced to go to the Assembly this year and become the organization's candidate for Speaker, but he said yesterday that he had no intention of becoming a candidate for anything, and that he could not afford to accept a nomination at the present time.

Visitors at Republican State headquarters yesterday were few, the most prominent among them being Frank Hiscock and Frank Hendricks of Syracuse and Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn. State Chairman Odell went down last evening to the Manhattan Beach Hotel, where Senator Platt is spending this week.

The regular caucus of the Assembly district leaders of New York County will be held at the local Republican headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, this afternoon, preliminary to the meeting of the Republican County Committee on Thursday evening, at which arrangements will be made for the primaries on Sept. 20.

Chairman Quigg explained yesterday that this caucus will not be composed of the delegates to the State Convention, as has been published, but of the district leaders only.

Mount Morris Republican Club.

The Mount Morris Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held a meeting last evening at its club rooms, 1,758 Madison Avenue. President Lyons occupied the chair, and resolutions indorsing Col. Roosevelt for Governor were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were also adopted recommending to the nominating convention the name of ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews for Congressional candidate in the Fifteenth Congressional District.

McManus Association Picnic.

The picnic and Summer night's festival of the Thomas J. McManus Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District will be held this afternoon and evening at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. A military band will be in attendance and admission will be free.

Brooklyn Republicans for Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt was indorsed for Governor last night at a meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Committee of Brooklyn, held at Bergen Hall, Court Street and Second Place. This ward is controlled by Magistrate Brenner. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was indorsed for renomination.

Other Congressional Nominations.

New York—Twenty-sixth District, George W. Ray, Republican.

New Hampshire—Second District, Frank G. Clarke, Republican.

Pennsylvania—Thirteenth District, Charles N. Brumm.

Nomination for Congress Declined.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—James Halthill, who was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District, at Lima, to-day, declined to accept, and the selection of another nominee was left to the District Committee.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE.

Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler Reminded that New Regulations Are Required.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Letters, of which the following are copies, were sent to-day by John C. Birdseye, Acting Secretary of the New York Civil Service Commission, to Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck and Controller Bird S. Coler of New York City.

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City:

Sir: Upon June 24th last, by order of the Civil Service Commission, a circular letter was sent you, together with a copy of Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1898, and an opinion thereon of the Attorney General dated June 22, 1898, with certain suggestions regarding the modification of the civil service rules and regulations to comply with the above statute as construed by the Attorney General.

No response has been received to the letter above referred to by the submission of amended rules and regulations to the commission for its approval under the law. Your attention is respectfully invited to the following extracts from the civil service statutes and Penal Code:

Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1884, as amended in subsequent acts, inclusive of Chapter 186, Laws of 1898: "Section 8. The Mayor of each city in this State shall appoint and employ suitable persons to prescribe, amend, and enforce regulations for appointments to and promotions in the civil service of such city, and for classifications and examinations therein, and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the provisions of this act. * * * Within two months after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of each of said Mayors in, and by such regulations to cause to be arranged in classes the several clerks and persons employed or being in the public service of the city of which he is Mayor, and there shall be included in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, all subordinate clerks and officers in the public service of the said city to whom his power under this act extends. After the termination of three months from the passage of this act, no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed the examination, or is shown to be exempted from such examination, in conformity with such regulations. Such regulations herein prescribed and established, and all regulations now existing for appointment and promotion in the civil service of said city and any subsequent modification thereof, shall take effect only upon the approval of the Mayor of the city and of the New York Civil Service Commission. * * * It shall be the duty of all those in the official service of any such city to conform to and comply with any regulations made pursuant to this act, and to aid and facilitate in all reasonable and proper ways the enforcement of all regulations and the holding of all examinations which may be required under the authority conferred by this section."

Section 154, New York Penal Code: "Where any duty is or shall be enjoined by law upon any public officer, or upon any person holding a public trust or employment, every willful omission to perform such duty, where no special provision shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is punishable as a misdemeanor."

By order of the Civil Service Commission,
JOHN C. BIRDSEYE, Acting Secretary.

Hon. Bird S. Coler, Controller, New York City:

Sir: Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1898, State of New York, passed on March 31st last, made necessary certain modifications of the rules and regulations of all cities to conform with the provisions of that statute. No such modification of the rules and regulations of your city has been sent to this commission for approval. Until regulations have been prepared and approved no appointment can be legally made. Your attention is invited to the following extract from the civil service statutes:

Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1884 as amended in subsequent acts inclusive of Chapter 186, Laws of 1898; "Section 7.—In each city of the State in which rules and regulations have been adopted under the provisions of this act any officer of such city whose duty it is to sign or countersign warrants shall not draw, sign, or issue, or authorize the drawing, signing, or issuing of any warrant on the Treasurer or other disbursing officer of such city for the payment of salary to any person in its service whose appointment has not been made in pursuance of this act and the rules in force thereunder. Any sums paid contrary to the provisions of this section may be recovered from any officer signing or countersigning warrants for the payment of the same, and from the sureties on his official bond in an action in the Supreme Court of the State, maintained by a citizen resident therein, who is assessed for and is liable to pay, or within one year before the commencement of the action has paid a tax therein. All moneys recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this section must when collected be paid into the Treasury of the city."

By order of the commission.
JOHN C. BIRDSEYE, Acting Secretary.

MAY NOMINATE CAPT. CLAYTON.

Brooklyn Third District Democrats Ready to Back Him for Congress.

As far as the campaign in Brooklyn is concerned the Democrats will not be without a war hero this Fall. Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C will in all probability be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District, now represented by Denis M. Hurley, Republican. Hurley has represented the district for two years. Capt. Clayton was ambitious of the honor in 1896, but the nomination went to John M. Clancy, whom Hurley defeated.

The Democrats are confident that Clayton will sweep the district. No man who went to the front from Brooklyn has come back to find himself such a popular hero as the Captain. He was formerly a regular army officer. Under his management Troop C won distinction so early in the war as the encampment at Hempstead, when it was widely praised for its efficient and business-like work. Later, at Camp Alger, it kept up its good work, and no regiment or company came out of the Puerto Rico campaign with more credit. The high favor in which Troop C is held in Brooklyn will, the Democrats believe, insure the election of its commander should he make the race.

Justice Titus's Boom for Governor.

John M. Wiley, Jr., of Buffalo, a well-known worker in the Democratic organization there, was at the Hoffman House yesterday, and spoke enthusiastically of Justice Robert C. Titus's boom for Governor. He said Justice Titus had the fifty-four delegates of the Eighth Judicial District, including the twenty-four from Erie County. Erie County's delegates have been instructed for him. "Justice Titus," said Mr. Wiley, "is in the lead in the race for the nomination. He has more delegates than Elliott Danforth or anybody else, and it is my opinion that he will win out at the convention. He is an able man, and popular throughout the State."

18th District Republicans Reunited.

Harmony reigns once more in the Republican organization of the Eighteenth Assembly District. The two factions which have been struggling for supremacy for the last three years, and which seemed hopelessly divided previous to the recent primaries, were reunited last night at a meeting held in Arneth's Hall, in West Thirty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Herman Joveshof was elected leader of the district at the last primaries after a bitter struggle, in which he was opposed by James Lowry. Both were present last night and made brief addresses. A silver cup was presented to Mr. Joveshof by the members of the district organization.

Bar Association and the Elections.

A special meeting of the Bar Association has been called for Tuesday next to take action upon the proposition that Judges who have served acceptably should be re-elected, and in respect of candidates for election to judicial office in the County of New York in November. The call was signed by many prominent lawyers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:15 A. M.—2,051 Eighth Avenue; Abraham Wise; damage, $150.

5:25 A. M.—[illegible] West Fifty-third Street; B. Olsen; damage, $5,000.

5:50 A. M.—232 Cherry Street; Max Horn; no damage.

6:25 P. M.—154 Front Street; A. B. Ostrander; no damage.

6:40 P. M.—302 Monroe Street; unknown; no damage.

8:05 P. M.—225 West Sixteenth Street; Susie King; damage, $5.

[illegible]

Men of Four Troops Come in from Montauk After Being Mustered Out.

FEASTED BY THE RED CROSS

The Men Hilarious at Starting Home and Enthusiastic Over Col. Roosevelt—Revolver Shots from Car Windows—Man Killed Stealing a Ride.

Eighty-five former members of Troop H of the Rough Riders reached Long Island City at 10 o'clock last night from Camp Wikoff, where they had been mustered out in the afternoon. The men started quietly toward the ferryhouse, when a yell caused them to prick up their ears and rush forward. The yell was from a comrade whom they had thought dead and buried, Frank Eaton, the old cook of Troop H, and formerly a broncho buster of Silver City, New Mexico. "There's Eaton—alive!" yelled one of the men, and they made for him in a body, almost smothering him in their joy. One of them, Corp. W. J. Johnson, who stands 6 feet 6 inches in height, and is familiarly known as "Long John," picked Eaton up in his arms. They slapped him and knocked him about in pure joy and amazement that he was there in the flesh.

Eaton, who looked in vain for his old "bunkie," Harry Saucier of Texas, had been lying at death's door in the Tampa Heights Hospital with typhoid fever. He recovered after his troop left Tampa, and went to visit his father in Detroit, Mich., on sick furlough. He had reached Long Island City en route for Montauk Point to be mustered out.

Eaton said that while in the hospital from the middle of June to Aug. 29, he got only one pill, his entire medicine. "Men were dying all around me," said he. "I pulled through only because I had a constitution like a bull." Eaton said the food at the Tampa camp was awful stuff, and insufficient.

Will Freeman of Troop F came in from Michigan with Eaton on his way to Montauk. He had been on furlough since emerging from hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., where he went after being wounded at San Juan in the left arm. He was near Sergt. Hamilton Fish when Fish was killed. "Fish," he said, "was shot through the heart and died instantly. Anybody who said Fish spoke to him after being shot must have made a mistake." Freeman's Captain is Max Luna, the only Spanish officer in the army and Col. Wood's interpreter.

Eaton and Uriah Sheard and First Sergt. G. A. Settle, all of Troop H, went to the Red Cross hospital near the station to stay over night, though none of them were actually sick. Sergt. Settle and Sheard were emphatic in condemning the poor and insufficient fare at Tampa, and said that Montauk Point was "Heaven to it." The water at Tampa was brought in iron pipes three miles to the camp, the pipes being about an inch under ground. "You didn't have to boil the water," said Sheard, "it was hot enough already."

The men of Troop H had each three months' service pay in his pocket, and most of them said they were going to stay in Manhattan and spend it. Some will go home to-day, but the majority will remain here several days seeing the sights.

Shortly after midnight the rest of the Rough Riders who were mustered out yesterday, comprising men from Troops M, K, and B, came in from Montauk, 200 strong. Col. Roosevelt remained at Camp Wikoff. The men were wildly hilarious on the trip down, and electrified the peaceful citizens of Long Island towns, who were just sinking into their first slumber, by firing revolvers at random out of windows, until the resulting echoes led their terrified hearers to think a band of highwaymen was out to pillage and destroy. Their shouts to one another rivaled their shooting and kept the train in a delirious turmoil. They reached Jamaica after a few delays to find that death had been with them on the trip in unsuspected form. An employe of a contractor, who had charge of the erecting of quarters at Camp Wikoff, attempted to steal a ride on the train, and was found mangled in the running gear of one of the cars. His body was taken out and laid on the platform and the train went on.

The men were welcomed at Long Island City by two members of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and by some of the people connected with the Red Cross Hospital. They were escorted in a body across the street to a room in the ferryhouse, where the Red Cross people had an inviting "spread" ready for them—sandwiches, hot coffee, and the like.

Mrs. Hammond and the women connected with the hospital management were on hand to minister to the soldiers, and invited some colored regulars of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who had seen Santiago service, to enter and eat as well. After the meal some twenty-five or thirty men went to the Red Cross Hospital for the night, and the rest took the ferryboat for East Thirty-fourth Street. The brief trip across was made lively by the high-spirited troops, who forgot all camp discomforts in their happiness at starting home. Mr. Shannon of the Board of Trade and Transportation made a little speech, offering them the hospitality of the board for the night, lodgings having been secured, and the men signified acceptance by hearty applause.

The devotion which the men manifested for Col. Roosevelt was worth seeing. Lawrence Montgomery, who owns a ranch at Hempstead, Texas, said: "Our old Colonel, Woods, is a quieter man, caring more for satisfying his own conscience than for other people's praise, and he doesn't rouse quite the feeling Col. Roosevelt does, though he is a splendid fellow. Col. Roosevelt is one of the noblest, grandest fellows, and the most popular that ever breathed. Every one in his regiment would die and go to hell for him right now. If Col. Roosevelt should call us back to the army—mind you, Col. Roosevelt, I don't say any other man—there is hardly a man in the regiment who wouldn't re-enlist."

One private spoke of Col. Roosevelt as "eighteen carat." Budd Cooper of Troop M, who lives at Muskogee, Indian Territory, said that the Colonel was "one of the boys." "He'll come right out in camp and eat with the men," said he; "eat hardtack with us, and share equally with us anything he's got. He's one of the best fellows that ever lived." Cooper said that the regiment as a whole wanted to parade, but that when they learned that other cavalry organizations, which had as good a right to parade as they had, must do without, they were satisfied not to parade.

All the men expressed their joy at getting home and back to work, as many have families to support. "I've a good job waiting for me when I get back to it," said Cooper. "I've tried to do my duty as a soldier, and now I want to go home and start work again."

A private beside him added: "It's jes' this way. We fellers are all glad to serve our country, and would be glad to turn out and fight if the call came. But we don't think we ought to go down to do garrison duty in Cuba."

B. H. Borrowe of Troop B, a brother of Hallett Alsop Borrowe, and Dudley Dean of the same troop, Captain of the Harvard baseball team of 1891-2, were among the arrivals, as were several Indians. A Philadelphia boy, Willie Wilson, who has an uncle in Troop M, was the only mascot present. The men said that Troops M and H were the only ones fully mustered out yet.

A Prisoner with Much Money.

A fashionably dressed man, with over $1,000 in Canadian bills and a card of introduction to the Calumet Club in his pocket, was arrested last night for creating a disturbance in front of the Holland House, in Fifth Avenue. When he was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station he gave the name of John Smith. Later, from private papers found on his person, it was learned that this was a fictitious name. Sergt. Jessor, who was in charge, at first refused to disclose the real name, but later, after a talk with Capt. Price, he gave it out that the name was A. H. Ryan, a rich Montreal contractor. In his hat appeared the initials "A. H. R." Some, however, believe that the man's real name is A. H. Reimeaux. When asked what his occupation was, the prisoner, with a laugh, declared that he never worked.

Maine Naval Militia Sent Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The naval militiamen who manned the old monitor Montauk, were paid off to-day and sent home. Sixty of the eighty men were from Portland, Me., and the other twenty from Camden, N. J. The Maine boys left here this afternoon for home over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOME WITH BROKEN RANKS.

The Third and Twentieth Infantry Leave for the West Lacking Half Their Men.

Three regiments of soldiers arrived at Long Island City yesterday afternoon. Two were regulars from Camp Wikoff on their way home. The other was a regiment of Volunteers, the Two Hundred and Second New York, going from Camp Black to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.

The regulars were the Third and Twentieth Infantry Regiments. The Third is on its way to Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twentieth is going to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The regulars broke camp at Montauk early yesterday morning. After being reviewed by Gen. Bates, in whose brigade they fought at Santiago, they marched to the railroad station and boarded special trains for Long Island City.

The Third Regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. Harback, was the first away. Its train left Montauk Point at 9:30 o'clock. It consisted of nine passenger coaches and one baggage car. It arrived at Long Island City at 2:45 o'clock. The men were all tired out, but there was no boat to take them away, and they sat in the shade on a pier or under the Red Cross tents for nearly two hours. They enjoyed the hospitality of the Red Cross, and ate chicken, roast beef, or ham sandwiches and drank milk, after which they felt much refreshed. The regiment was taken from Long Island City on the Laura M. Starin, and landed at the foot of West Thirty-third Street. Then it boarded a train which was waiting to take it over the New York Central Railroad and on to Fort Snelling.

The men were all pleased with the notion of getting home. They left the fort on April 19 for Mobile, 589 strong. From Mobile they went to Santiago, and took part in the assault on El Caney, and afterward at San Juan Hill. In battle they had twenty-six killed and wounded, but yesterday they mustered only 239. Where the others are no one can tell. Some are sick in Cuba, some are in hospital at Camp Wikoff, others are in hospitals in this city, some have gone to their homes on furlough, others are dead.

Ten Unable to Leave Here.

There was hardly a man in the regiment yesterday who looked well and strong. Many had just come out of the hospital. When they heard that the regiment was going home, they begged the doctors to let them go, and the doctors in many instances consented, believing that the men would get well quicker if they got away from the camp. Several of the men were so weak that the journey from Montauk was too much for them, and they had to be lifted from the cars by their companions, and were then taken in ambulances to the Red Cross quarters, where doctors attended them. The men pleaded pitifully to be allowed to go on. They declared to the nurses that after a short rest they would be able to travel, but the nurses and the doctors knew better, and they persuaded ten of the men to stay at least for a night. Then, if they are no better, they will be sent to hospitals. The men left behind are: Sergt. John Reynolds, Company B; James Bamberg, Company F; Huto Boehmert, Company A; Robert C. Collings, Company B; Frank French, Company A; John Jones, Company F; Barnard F. McCue, Company H; W. H. Owens, band; Edward Shueloski, Company D, and George W. Wilson, Company B.

While the men were on the pier they chatted about their experiences in Cuba and at Montauk Point. They would find no fault with anything except the hospital service, which they said was responsible for many deaths. "While at peace at Fort Snelling," said one soldier, "we have three Surgeons, one full steward, two acting stewards, and twelve privates in the hospital corps. When we went to the war these were left behind, and instead we had one assistant contract surgeon who was useless; one steward who never filled the position before, and two green nurses. We had no ambulances, and only one stretcher. When one of the men was shot in the abdomen and had to be carried to the rear, an army blanket had to be used, four men taking hold of the corners."

Another soldier said: "We had no fault to find with our treatment. We knew we were in for a hard time and we were not mistaken. The volunteers, however, did not realize this, and not being used to camp life or to roughing it, they suffered very much."

Three Died in Next Bed.

A non-commissioned officer, who had fever while at Santiago, said: "The hospital service was very poor, and when I was taken to the hospital I thought I never would come out alive. What made me worse than anything was having other ill men all around me. Three men who occupied the cot opposite mine died while I was in the hospital. Finally I made up my mind that I must get out, and I told the doctor I was well enough to join my regiment. He did not believe it, but agreed to let me go. One of the assistants gave me a drink of brandy, and I started to walk a mile and a half to where the Third was in camp. It took me just two hours and a quarter to walk that distance, and the men took care of me."

One soldier told a story about the "Spanish Reveille." It was after San Juan, and the men were tired out. Camp was pitched on the side of the hill, but this particular soldier thought he would have a more comfortable couch on the top, instead of trying to sleep on the slope. He slept soundly until the dawn, and then was awakened by a shower of bullets whistling about him and his mate. He quickly found that they were in range of the Mausers, and that what had been named the Spanish Revielle had been sounded. The two soldiers had to crawl down hill backward, dragging their blankets and kit with them, while they were laughed at by their comrades.

While the Third Regiment was waiting to be taken away, the Two Hundred and Second from Camp Black arrived. The men were marched on the ferryboat Central and taken to Communipaw, where they boarded trains on the Central Railroad of New Jersey and left for Camp Meade. The regiment was 1,200 strng, and looked first rate. It took four trains of ten cars each to take the men. The first train left the Jersey Central station at 7:40 o'clock P. M.

The Twentieth Regiment left Montauk Point by special train at 11.10 A. M. and arrived at Long Island City at 6:10 P. M. The train, according to the soldiers, stopped at every place it could. The regiment was in command of Lieut. Col. McCaskey. As soon as the baggage had been unloaded the men marched upon a barge that was waiting, which was taken to the Erie Railroad Station at Jersey City, where the men boarded trains for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. When the regiment left Fort Leavenworth in April there were eight companies of 72 men each, and later another company was formed and companies strengthened, making the total number of men in the regiment about 700. There were 374 men in the regiment yesterday. Of those missing, only 58 were killed and wounded in battle.

Dr. Aby, the Regimental Surgeon, who went to the front, said that the medical service was horrible, and that it was on account of this poor service that so many lives were lost. Dr. Aby said: "We were unable to obtain the simplest remedies for the sick men, and after Santiago had surrendered we sent into the town to purchase such remedies as were needed."

FATAL COLLISION IN KANSAS.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Three persons were killed outright and several others badly injured here to-night when a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train struck a carryall at the Douglass Avenue crossing. In the carryall were thirteen persons. The team was going at a rapid pace, and the driver could not stop at the crossing when he saw that the train was upon him. The dead are Mrs. Sarah Avery, Mrs. W. H. Ford of Wichita, and John Cherry of Mulvane. Another woman, name unknown, was probably fatally injured. Mrs. Charles Jones, wife of the Chief of Police, had an ankle broken and a thigh bone fractured.

Seventy-first Relief Work.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment and the Women's Relief Committee held a meeting in the armory last night, when matters concerning the relief work of soldiers were discussed. Announcement was made of the receipt of a check for $337 from Elisabeth Johnson, M. D., of 25 West Fifty-eighth Street, who represented the guests of the Edgemere. In a few days a report of the work of relief will be issued.

New York Batteries Going Home.

The three New York batteries of light artillery now at Camp Black are scheduled to leave that encampment to-morrow for this city; one of them, the Seventh, to continue to Rochester, where it was recruited. They will soon be mustered out of service. The design is to have the batteries reach their home cities by daylight, so as to facilitate parades to their armories.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Av.

The Greatest Black Silk Bargain We Ever Knew.

Circumstances threw a certain silk manufacturer into a position where he had to have several thousand dollars quick. To raise this sum he determined to sacrifice part of his stock. This is how we came to get the greatest Black Silk bargain we ever owned, and we are going to offer it to you on the same basis. There was no chance for the manufacturer to argue; it was a quick swap of one dollar in money for two dollars in silk. He must have the money, and we've got the silks. They consist of several hundred pieces of rich Black Bayadere Satin, warranted every thread pure silk. In five beautiful and popular styles. All new and fresh from the looms. Not a yard sells regularly at wholesale under 50c. Your choice now at retail only 29

This store is headquarters for School Supplies of all kinds.

STATE RAILWAY MEN MEET

The New York Association Holds Its Sixteenth Annual Convention.

GATHER AT MANHATTAN BEACH

They Discuss Trolley Road Matters, and in the Evening See the Fireworks and Attend a Banquet—Address of Prest. Rogers.

Street railway men of New York State, representing about thirty electric railroads and $300,000,000 capital, met at the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday for the first of a two days' convention. It was the sixteenth annual meeting of the Street Railway Association of the State of New York, and besides attending to their routine business the members had their pictures taken, witnessed a special performance of Pain's fireworks, and attended a banquet at the hotel in the evening, at which there were many toasts on subjects foreign to railroad matters with which they had been dealing all day.

The gathering of the association brought together a host of railway supply men, who filled a large room of the hotel with things mechanical, including a new third-rail street system, shown by a set of tracks and a small car. The system is quite an innovation in its way, and is so arranged that only that part of the rail over which the car is passing is charged at the time. The railroad men were greatly interested in this novel mechanism.

The visiting members were received by a local committee, comprising Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights system; Albert L. Johnson, President of the Nassau Road, and John L. Heins, President of the consolidated "Smith" Street line.

The session opened with an address of welcome by G. Tracey Rogers of Binghamton. Mr. Rogers had a great deal to say about the railroads of New York City. He deplored the past attitude of the public toward local common carriers, and thought that railroads had been more or less abused by press and public; the "no seat no fare" agitation was an absurdity, and destined to lose itself in thin air.

Remarks by Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers said in part:

The affairs of the association at Albany have been conducted during the past year by the Executive Committee in a most conservative, dignified, and frank manner, asking for no special favors in regard to new legislation, and making no opposition to any laws introduced which would benefit the traveling public. We are to be congratulated upon the fact that the people elected to enact the laws of the State of New York are not Socialists, Populists, or Anarchists, but are as a rule clear-headed, conscientious representatives of an intelligent, honest constituency.

The rapid track construction in the City of New York has been one of the noticeable features in railroad history. The reconstruction of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines in twenty-five days after the ground was broken on July 20, so as to permit of the temporary operation of horse cars to the shopping centres for the convenience of the public, is a record unparalleled in city railroad construction.

During the day papers were read by H. S. Cooper of Schenectady on "Signal System for Single Track Railroads"; Dr. H. M. Fenner of Fredonia, "By-Products at Power Stations"; R. P. Brown, "Track Building." "How to Develop New Traffic on Street Railroads" was the subject of a paper by H. Milton Kennedy, General Passenger Agent of the Brooklyn Heights system. Mr. Kennedy showed how Brooklyn lines had increased their traffic and helped coast resorts by judicious advertising, and when he sat down a general discussion followed.

An interesting spectator at the convention was Koran Sugahara, chief engineer of the Kobu Railway Company and also of the Buso Chuo Railway Company, whose headquarters are at Tokio, Japan. Mr. Sugahara, in conversation concerning the roads in his native country, said there were but fifteen miles of electric lines in operation and thirty miles under construction throughout the empire. These are at Kioto and Nagasaki.

Of steam roads there are 3,000 miles under operation, and 2,300 miles being built. The mileage of those built by American capital, he said, is small. Mr. Sugahara smiled when he said a Pittsburg company had just sold 7,000 tons of steel rails in Japan, and smiled more broadly when asked whether Japanese roads used Pullman cars. They did not, he said. They used European compartment cars, but he hoped they would soon buy more freely of America, in the way of railway material.

The Dinner an Informal Affair.

Between the afternoon session and the banquet the visitors were treated to a view of the fireworks. They saw the "Fall of Manila" and the "Charge Up San Juan Hill," which was given for the first time, with some of the Seventy-first Regiment boys as the principal attraction. These, with the set pieces, multiple and marvelous in color manipulation, seemed to please the up-State people greatly, and when a fire picture of President Rogers unexpectedly blazed forth, great was the applause.

"What's the matter with Rogers?" howled an enthusiastic Binghamton man. The answer came back that "Mr. Rogers is right here, and don't you forget it." But the popular President modestly refused to answer calls for a speech. Another piece blazoned forth in variegated fire was a trolley car surrounded by the names of Johnson, Rossiter, Heins, Vreeland, and Crimmins. And then the applause was loud and prolonged, in which the women of the up-State party joined.

At the banquet, which ended the day, ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson acted as toastmaster. The dinner was much in the nature of a home affair, everybody knew his neighbor, and everybody sang songs, from "Mr. Johnson, Turn Me Loose" to "America."

In introducing H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway, Mr. Johnson referred to him as the "embodiment of sixteen Presidents in one." Mr. Vreeland spoke on "Transportation in Greater New York," which he said was a greater problem to handle than that of any city in Europe, including London. "We carry 600,000,000 passengers a year in the limits of New York," he said, "of which Manhattan Island has to do with 450,000,000. But," he said, "I have a plan to do away with transportation altogether—the compressed air system." His plan was to have compressed air plants, both far North and far South.

"And when this is accomplished," added Mr. Vreeland, "my friend Mr. Johnson, here, instead of going away for recreation and new air, can turn on a northern air in Summer and Florida air in Winter."

The much abused trolley car, Mr. Vreeland said, was now being better understood by the public. It had come to stay and improve.

Mr. J. H. Stedman of The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle responded to "Our Host." The burden of Mr. Stedman's talk was stories and poetry by himself. He told a story of an up-State man who asked a Brooklyn trolley car conductor:

"You kill people pretty often over here, don't you?"

"Naw," was the reply. "We kill them only wance."

Other toasts were: "Our Best Patrons, the Ladies," A. B. Colvin; "The Press, Who Knows All About It," M. Burton; "The Busy Boys, Our Legislators," Jacob A. Cantor; "A Necessary Evil, the Lawyers," Judge Aspinall; "The Empire State," Prof. Collins; "Our Association," W. Caryl Ely.

The Programme for To-day.

This morning at 11 o'clock the members will take trolley parlor cars at Sheepshead Bay and visit the navy yard. Afterward they will take a steamer from the Bridge Dock for a sail through the harbor, up the Hudson, through Spuyten Duyvil, and down the East River to the Battery. They will also elect officers and decide upon the place of meeting next year.

In addition to those already mentioned some of those present were E. H. Seixas, Amsterdam Railway; E. J. Wyckoff, Ithaca Street Railway; C. D. Beebe, Auburn City Railway; W. W. Cole, West Side Railway of Elmira, and C. M. Tompkins, President of that road; George T. Rehn, Hornellsville Electric Railway; Louis E. Robert, Catskill Electric Railway; H. H. Littell, Buffalo Railway; F. G. Maloney, Elmira and Horseheads Railway; State Treasurer Colvin, Herkimer Railway; W. B. Rockwell, Staten Island and Midland Railway; H. S. Newton, Syracuse and Baldwinsville Railway, and Thomas E. Murray, Albany Street Railway.

The officers are: G. Tracey Rogers, President of the Binghamton Railroad Company, Binghamton, N. Y., President; W. Caryl Ely, President Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railroad Company, First Vice President; E. J. Nicoll, Vice President and General Manager Rochester Railway Company, Second Vice President; Henry A. Robinson, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Secretary and Treasurer.

CONTRACT NURSES COMPLAIN.

Say They Were Fed Like Animals Aboard the Vigilancia—Fat Bacon for Convalescents.

Some twenty female army nurses, whose contracts expired yesterday, and who reached Montauk Point in the morning on the transport Vigilancia, reached Long Island City last night.

Six of them, Mrs. Delphine E. McLearn, a mulatto; Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Louisa B. Reed, Mrs. Claire Coudert, Mrs. Louisa F. Bradford, whose mother-in-law, Mrs. Isabella Bradford, died at Santiago, and Mrs. Jennie V. Cellos, went to the Red Cross Hospital at Long Island City, had supper, and staid over night. They are all going home to New Orleans.

They said their quarters on the Vigilancia were good, but the food abominable. A steward would bring up a bucketful of beans and leave it on deck; then dump a lot of canned beef on it and tell the nurses to fall to. There were no table utensils. "They treated us as if we were hogs," said Mrs. McLearn.

Coffee was brought up in a pail, without cups to drink it with. The steward said that if they didn't like the food that way they could go without. The Government agreed to supply each nurse with a full ration a day until the contract ran out. The nurses, who had most of them been in the field hospital at Santiago, said the food was insufficient there, and convalescents had to eat "sow-belly."

NINTH NEW YORK STARTS.

Last Regiment of the Volunteer Army to Leave the Military Park at Chickamauga.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 13.—The volunteer army at Camp Thomas has been completely dissolved and scattered, the last regiment, the Ninth New York, leaving for New York this afternoon via the Cincinnati Southern.

Before the Ninth left the park the regiment marched to Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters, the regimental band playing National airs, where, upon behalf of the regiment, Col. Greene expressed acknowledgments to the General for the many courtesies the men had received from him during his command at the park. Gen. Breckinridge responded, wishing the New Yorkers were the last of the army to get away from the park, [illegible] means [illegible] efficiency or military material.

The General gave the boys a rousing "send-off" and expressed regret at their departure, [illegible] the Chickamauga army was dissolved. The regiment then boarded the train, and with three rousing cheers for Breckinridge and Camp Thomas, the men took their departure. The regiment carried all the sick with them in a special car, there being only nineteen men in [illegible].

Gen. Breckinridge received orders to-day to proceed with his headquarters to the main corps at Lexington. The hospitals of the corps [illegible] at that place. The hospital reports to-day show [illegible] on furlough, [illegible] death, Winfield H. Jones, Company A, Eighth New York.

TO WELCOME HOME THE NINTH.

The Regiment Expected To-morrow—Plans for Its Reception.

There was an enthusiastic meeting in the Ninth Regiment Armory last night of the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment to [illegible] the men of the Ninth, who are expected to reach home some time to-morrow. It was decided that the Ninth Regiment veterans and the officers of the One Hundred and Ninth should meet the Ninth at [illegible] and escort it to the armory, where a luncheon will be served.

On account of inability to learn the route which the Ninth will take home, and consequent [illegible], it was impossible to decide [illegible] New York Central via Buffalo and Albany.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—The newly built plant of the Stroudsburg Carpet Company was totally destroyed by fire to-day. [illegible] 500. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The plant [illegible] Harvey of Philadelphia.

DEWEY WANTS NO HELP

It Is Denied at Washington that the Admiral Has Asked for Any Reinforcements.

NO GREAT TROUBLE FEARED

Gen. Otis Will Have Power to Deal with the Insurgents in the Effort to Suppress All Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Despite the repeated denials of both the Navy and Army Departments many papers continue publishing dispatches from this city stating that Admiral Dewey is asking for help, and that the Administration will send to his assistance immediately two battleships. These reports are beginning to annoy the department officials as well as the President. There is no truth in them, according to Assistant Secretaries Allen and Meikeljohn.

Admiral Dewey has not asked for aid at all at any time. He has, on the other hand, repeatedly assured the Navy Department that there is no trouble to be feared in the Philippines, and that he and Gen. Otis are quite able to take care of any questions that may arise. Assistant Secretary Allen said this afternoon that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the department is contemplating sending battleships, or any ships at all, to the Philippines to aid the Admiral.

"This department," he said, "has received but one dispatch from Admiral Dewey for several days. That dispatch came this morning, and gave us the startling information that Dewey had discovered that he could buy jerked beef in Manila, and could thus save the trouble and expense of a trip to Australia for the purpose of getting some of this food supply for his men. I think that if he was expecting trouble, he would have said something about it; and we are confident that the Admiral will communicate with his own country and with the Navy Department rather than with casual newspaper correspondents in Manila, whenever he gets into trouble and needs help from this Government. The entire story is absolutely false."

In connection with this story there became current to-day another to the effect that the Germans were lingering about the vicinity of Manila, that Prince Heinrich and Admiral Diederich have not withdrawn their ships, but are near by, waiting orders from the Kaiser as to the Philippines or as much of the archipelago as the iron fist can grasp. It was also reported that Dewey had advised this Government that he expects trouble from the Germans, and has appealed for assistance. This, too, is strenuously denied by both the War and Navy Departments, and the State Department has received no query at all from the hero of Manila. It communicates with him through either the Navy or War Department.

The story originated here, and the navy officials have grown tired denying it daily for morning and afternoon papers. One reason for the confidence felt by the War Department officials in a peaceable solution of the difficulties is their knowledge of the peculiar fitness of Gen. Otis, the American military commander, for the discharge of just such duties—diplomatic as well as military—as now confront him. The officials are confident that if by discretion and judgment a clash with the insurgents can be avoided without losing any of our advantage, Gen. Otis may be safely trusted to exhibit these qualities.

Not much importance is attached here to the Spanish report on the destruction by Spanish gunboats of an insurgent fleet which attempted to make a landing on the Visayas Islands. Gen. Otis has informed the War Department that the insurgent navy consists of three small coasting vessels, carrying an aggregate force of about 240 men, while it was known that the Spanish Government had still one or two gunboats concealed somewhere among the islands of the Philippine group. The insurgent vessels started from Manila before the signature of the protocol. Now the military authorities here, after a careful consideration of the question, have concluded that it is incumbent upon them to compel the insurgents to an observance of the suspension of hostilities agreed upon between the United States and Spain, at least in cases like that in the vicinity of Manila, where by the action of the United States forces, naval and military, the residents had been deprived of the protection of the Spanish military and naval forces. It is state authoritatively that Gen. Otis has been given plenary powers to deal with this matter, although, as already stated, it is hoped and expected that he will be able to prevent a clash.

BETTER FEELING AT MANILA.

The Insurgents and Americans Are on Closer Terms.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Manila correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"A better feeling prevails between the Americans and the insurgents, probably induced through the influence of the insurgent leaders assembled at Malolos. To-day Aguinaldo sent an officer to ask permission to move a detachment of troops from Londo, one of the suburbs of Manila.

The request was promptly granted, and a large detachment of insurgents evacuated Londo this afternoon, marching through the American lines in the direction of the water works and receiving proper military honors enroute. Both parties seem anxious to avoid a conflict."

ARMS FOR MANILA REBELS.

A Doubtful Report that an American Ship Unloaded Them.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—The American bark Abbey, with a cargo of arms and ammunition from the United States, which left Canton, ostensibly for Singapore, under heavy bonds, ten days ago, has now, it is said, landed 5,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and cartridges in Batangas Province for the insurgents. The report seems impossible, though it comes from a good source.

The indications to-day are that the insurgents intend to comply peaceably with the American request to leave the suburbs of Manila on Sept. 15.

INSURGENTS FREE SPANIARDS.

Reports from Spanish Sources Say Americans Are Taking Everything.

HONKONG, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch received here from Manila, from a Spanish source, says: "Aguinaldo has liberated all the Spanish prisoners.

"The Americans, in violation of the terms of the capitulation, have seized the public offices, destroyed the archives, disregard the municipal laws and are collecting the overdue Spanish taxes."

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Advices received from the Philippine Islands say the insurgents would release only a few of their prisoners. For instance, they will shortly set free the Spanish civil employes who are in their hands.

Major Gen. Merritt, it is said here, goes to Paris empowered to ask in the name of the insurgents an American protectorate over the whole of the Philippine Islands.

DECLINED AGUINALDO'S OFFER.

Arellano Refuses the Presidency of the Philippine Government.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Singapore correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn that Señor Arellano, the Filipino lawyer, declined Aguinaldo's offer of the Presidency of the Philippine Government on the ground that the latter himself, as the military leader, was best qualified for the post. On being asked to reconsider his decision, Señor Arellano suggested the advisability of awaiting the result of the Paris conference, declaring that if independence were granted his services would be at the disposal of the nation.

"I also understand that Gen. Wesley Merritt had a long private conference with Arellano."

Santiago Health Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following is Gen. Lawton's daily health report from Santiago: Total sick, 796; total fever, 471; total new cases fever, 73; total returned to duty, 207; death, Guy E. Pool, private, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever.

CAPT. CLAYTON TAKEN SICK.

Commander of Troop C Is Ill with Fever in St. John's Hospital.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton of Troop C, who arrived from Puerto Rico on Saturday, was yesterday taken to St. John's Hospital suffering from fever. When the troop arrived the Captain seemed to be in good health, but on Monday night, while at the armory, he said he believed he had a touch of fever. Yesterday his pulse was above 100, and it was decided that it would be best to send him to the hospital. He was accordingly removed from his home at 126 Fenimore Street during the afternoon.

Privates Moon and Marx of Clayton's command are in the same hospital, suffering from typhoid fever.

SAYS STARVATION KILLED HIM.

Henry Carpenter, twenty-one years old, of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, died yesterday at Monroe, Orange County. According to letters which the young man wrote after his return from Santiago and while he was in the hospital at Montauk Point his continued sickness was due, not to the climate of Santiago or to the fevers of the place, but to starvation. From Montauk he wrote to his uncle, Dr. R. A. Gunn, 41 East Twenty-first Street, that he was starving to death for lack of proper food. Food, accordingly, was sent him, but, Dr. Gunn says, it never reached the sick soldier.

It was Carpenter who, when Secretary Alger visited the camp and walked through the hospital, rose from his cot and in answer to the Secretary's greeting, "I'm glad you're doing well," replied: "But were not doing well; we're doing badly." A few days after that Carpenter was granted a furlough and left the camp, coming to this city, and later going to Monroe, where his father, Ethan Carpenter, lived.

Condition of Men in Hospitals.

The condition of the sick soldiers in the various hospitals is most encouraging, save at Fort Wadsworth, where the greater number of the sixty-seven sick soldiers recently landed are in a critical condition. In fact, only eight of the new arrivals are reported as being out of danger. Of the ninety-three cases at Bellevue only one is considered at all serious, while at "Camp Walworth," Miss Helen Gould's retreat at 314 and 316 East Fifteenth Street, the 100 soldiers now remaining there are in good condition. None of the other hospitals reports any necessarily fatal cases.

Member of Troop A Critically Ill.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—George W. Coyne, a member of Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, who returned last Saturday from Puerto Rico, was taken to the Elizabeth Hospital last night, suffering from typhoid fever. To-day he lies in a critical condition.

Sergeant of Rough Riders Ill.

Sergt. Ingersoll of Troop F, Rough Riders, was taken suddenly ill in front of 152 Bleecker Street, yesterday morning. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital, who found him suffering from fever and general weakness, and he was later taken away by friends.

Sick Women Nurses Doing Well.

Miss Rose Dickmann, the nurse who was taken to Bellevue on Monday from the Shinnecock after a siege of fever at Montauk, which she contracted at Santiago while nursing the soldiers, was reported to be doing well yesterday. Miss Dickmann is the daughter of a wealthy New Orleans merchant, and is but twenty-three years of age. Wilhelmina C. Schlatterer, the young Red Cross nurse who was taken to Bellevue several days ago, is also improving.

Soldiers' Deaths in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Walter C. Henzez, one of the youngest men, if not the youngest, who went through the Santiago campaign with the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, died to-day at his father's home in Charlestown of malarial fever. He was eighteen years old. Walter Sawyer, private in Company C, Second United States Infantry, died to-day at the City Hospital, and Angus Hoeval died at the Homeopathic Hospital.

Two Deaths at Fort Wadsworth.

Herman Reiner, colored, a private in Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Josiah B. Clark, a private in Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, who were removed from Camp Wikoff last week to Fort Wadsworth, died at the hospital yesterday from typhoid fever.

Funeral of Francis J. Stuart.

The funeral of Francis J. Stuart, Quartermaster Sergeant of the Ninth Regiment, took place yesterday morning from the family residence, at 337 East Thirty-seventh Street. The services were held in St. Gabriel's Church, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated, the Rev. Thomas A. Thornton officiating, assisted by the Rev. E. J. McCue as Deacon, and the Rev. W. J. Sinnott as Sub-Deacon. A detail of soldiers from the Ninth Regiment acted as escort, and a firing detail from the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment was also present. The interment was in Calvary. Stuart contracted the fever from which he died at Chickamauga.

SICKNESS IN PUERTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from Gen. Brooke, who is in command at Ponce, Puerto Rico:

> The number of sick among troops in Puerto Rico is 1,886, about 18 per cent; 177 typhoid, 147 malaria, and 1,262 other diseases. Investigation of two deaths at Ponce shows them to be yellow fever, which originated in Quartermaster's hospital. One more case has developed. All troops at Ponce have been removed to camps. Gen. Henry has taken precaution to prevent the disease spreading.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 13.—No new cases of yellow fever have been reported from Ponce. The total remains at four cases, including two deaths, both of privates of the Nineteenth Regular Infantry. The Board of Surgeons is investigating these cases, but has not yet made its report. Probably they will be found sporadic, and it is believed that they originated in the Spanish jail. Every precaution is being taken. Gen. Brooke is inclined to doubt the diagnosis.

Evacuation of Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 13.—The American Evacuation Commissioners today paid a visit of courtesy to the Spanish Commissioners. No session of the commission was held to-day. The American Commissioners are awaiting with curiosity a disclosure of the attitude of the Spaniards to-morrow.

Postal Clerks for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Fourteen postal clerks will leave New York to-morrow on the Berlin, to fill positions in the service in Puerto Rico. The Postal Commission, now in the field, will designate the places where these clerks will be employed.

MYSTERIOUS DOUBLE DROWNING.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—A mysterious case of double drowning was brought to light to-day, when the bodies of Joseph Feldman, nineteen years old, of 92 Wallace Street, and Katie Oates, twenty-one years old, of 60 Hill Street, Orange, were found in the Passaic River. Feldman's body was found near the Clay Street bridge this morning, and Miss Oates's body several hours later, three miles further up the river. Investigation revealed the fact that the couple had gone rowing from Yetter & Knolt's boathouse shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday night. They did not return and the next day the boat was found floating bottom upward near Belleville. Nothing was thought of the matter at the time by the owners of the boat, as it was common for people to hire boats and then turn them adrift when they reached their destination. It was not until the bodies were found that the matter was given a second thought.

The authorities are anxious to learn how the couple got into the water. Feldman and Miss Oates had been friends for some time, and were frequently in each other's company. He was in the newspaper business and she was employed in a laundry, living at home with her mother. When they started out on the river, the boathouse keeper says, Feldman was sober. It is not known how long they were on the river before they met death, but the fact that Feldman's watch stopped at 2 o'clock would tend to show that they had been out for several hours. How the boat came to be upset in the placid water is a mystery. One of the oarlocks is broken, and it is possible that when it gave way the sudden jerk that would necessarily follow may have upset the boat and that Feldman, in his effort to save the girl, perished with her.

LAST SICK REACH MONTAUK

The Vigilancia Lands 241 Soldiers from Siboney and Santiago at Camp Wikoff.

THE CAMP RAPIDLY BREAKING

Gens. Shafter and Wheeler Expected Back Before the End—Cavalry May Come Overland to This City—Cots to Havana.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 13.—The transport Vigilancia, the last expected to arrive here from Cuba, reached Camp Wikoff this morning from Siboney, and went to the pier about noon. She brought 241 soldiers and 20 nurses. Some of the men came from the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney, and some from the yellow fever hospital at Siboney. The men were about evenly divided between regulars and volunteers. Most of the volunteers are members of the First Illinois, Second Ohio, and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan. There was no serious sickness aboard the Vigilancia, although about sixty men were taken to the general hospital here upon the steamer's arrival. Twelve of them had to be taken from the vessel on stretchers. The three following died on the voyage from Cuba:

HARVEY BLINN of Brooklyn, Twenty-first Infantry.

PRIVATE HESSNER, First Illinois.

PRIVATE McGUIRE, Second Ohio.

The bodies of Blinn and Hessner were buried at sea. McGuire died last night, and his body was brought ashore and buried.

The Twentieth and Third Infantry left camp to-day. Orders have been received for the removal of three more regiments of infantry to-morrow. The Fourth will go to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; the Thirteenth to various barracks in New York State; the Seventeenth to Columbus, Ohio. The Thirteenth will probably be taken to New York by water. Transportation has been arranged for the removal of the Twelfth Infantry to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; the Twenty-second Infantry to Omaha, and the Third Cavalry to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., but the date of their departure has not been fixed.

The Third Cavalry may go by boat to New London, but Gen. Sumner, who is now in command of the cavalry division, has requested that all the cavalry regiments upon leaving here be ordered to march by easy stages to Long Island City. Nearly all of the cavalry officers are said to favor this plan, as they believe it will benefit the men.

The Tenth Infantry has been ordered to Huntsville, Ala., for duty with the Fourth Army Corps.

The abandonment of Camp Wikoff will leave the Government with 3,300 hospital cots on its hands. About one-half of these are iron cots, and the present plan is to store them at Camp Wikoff until needed at Havana, and then ship them there from Montauk Point. It has already been announced that the Government intends to establish a 2,000-cot hospital at Havana upon the occupation of that city by the American troops.

Gens. Shafter and Wheeler are expected to come back within a couple of days, to be present at the breaking-up of the camp.

The death list to-day was:

CLAUGH, FREDERICK W., Company A, Second Infantry.

DARLING, EDWARD, Corporal Seventh Infantry.

MESSINGER, GEORGE, Company I, Twentieth Infantry.

CAMPBELL, LOUDON, musician First District of Columbia.

WILBUR, JESSE, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry.

BOATS FOR MONTAUK TROOPS.

Col. Kimball Will Bring Many Men to This Point by Water.

Col. A. S. Kimball has decided to send transports to Montauk Point to bring troops here, it being found that the men can be carired more comfortably and speedily by water than by rail. The Chester, Berlin, Mohawk, and Roumanian are now coaling and loading provisions and supplies. They will probably leave for Montauk to-morrow at the latest, and will bring as many troops as they can carry back to New York.

The troops will be sent from New York by rail to the regular army stations throughout the country.

Marching Orders for Batteries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following changes in stations of troops are ordered: Light Battery E, First Artillery, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Light Battery K, First Artillery, to Fort Houston, Texas; Heavy Batteries A and B, First Artillery, to report by telegraph to the commanding General of the department of the Gulf at Atlanta, Ga., for assignment to camp or station until they can return to duty at Key West; Light Batteries A and F, Second Artillery, to Huntsville, Ala.; Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, to Fort Adams, R. I.; Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. These troops are all regulars, stationed now at Camp Wikoff, L. I.

Michigan Men Ask to be Discharged.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—Secretary Alger, accompanied by Gov. Pingree, went to Camp Eaton, Island Lake, to-day, to inspect the Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry. This new regiment, it has been intimated, will be ordered to Puerto Rico or Cuba for garrison duty. Many members of the Thirty-fifth and their relatives are asking for the regiment's discharge now that hostilities are ended. The regiment is almost wholly composed of unmarried men, who were anxious at first to remain in the service, but recently nearly half of them have petitioned for discharge.

REVENUE LAW QUESTIONED.

Chicago Man Appeals a Case Involving Brokers' Contracts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Habeas corpus proceedings were begun in the United States Court to-day by James Nicol, a member of the Board of Trade, who was fined $500 last week for violating the new revenue law. The proceedings involve the constitutionality of the section of the law which compels brokers to make a written statement of all sales and contracts.

Nicols contended it was beyond the power of Congress to prohibit the making of oral contracts in the States. He also averred the tax imposed was not uniform, and was therefore unconstitutional. He said further, that if oats and other products were taxed on the Board of Trade these articles should also be taxed on a farm. Gen. Black, United States Attorney, replied to the arguments. Judge Showalter took the case under advisement.

CAPTURED SPANISH ARMS HERE.

The Transport Saratoga Brings 9,000 Rifles from Santiago.

The transport Saratoga arrived here yesterday from Santiago via Montauk. She brought here 9,000 rifles, Mausers and Remingtons, a part of the arms surrendered by the Spanish Army. They will probably be sent to the arsenal at Springfield, Mass.

At Montauk the Saratoga landed 250 negro longshoremen and laborers. The stevedores were hired at Charleston for work in Cuba and the Saratoga made an attempt to land them here, but the port physician refused to allow it. They will be put to work at Camp Wikoff. Two negro laborers died while the Saratoga was at sea.

The bodies of Private William H. Saunders of the Rough Riders and of Private E. J. Ross of the Sixth Cavalry were brought to New York on the vessel.

State Liquor Dealers' Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13.—The State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Convention opened to-day in this city. The project of establishing co-operative breweries throughout the State in places where there is a permanent disagreement with the brewers will be one of the most important features of the gathering.

Gen. Woodford at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 13.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Mrs. Woodford are in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask at "Yaddo."

COLLIER MANHANSETT ON FIRE.

Flames Discovered While the Ship Is Moored Alongside the Oregon.

The collier Manhansett, which arrived at the navy yard a few days ago, was found to be on fire yesterday. The Manhansett had a cargo of coal for the battleships Oregon and Iowa, and was moored alongside the Oregon. When the covering on the after hatch was removed, the coal was found to be on fire. The hatch was replaced and the steam turned on in the compartment. A board of inquiry has been appointed by Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the yard, to ascertain the cause of the fire.

The battleship Massachusetts will go in the dry dock to-day. All her coal and ammunition has been taken out in order to lighten her as much as possible. The yacht Elfrida will go out of commission to-morrow.

ILLINOIS NAVAL RESERVES.

A Gunboat to be Secured for Them—"Bluejacket Ball" Planned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Commander John M. Hawley, chief recruiting officer of the United States Navy, left for Washington this afternoon, after having promised to secure a gunboat and training ship for the Illinois Naval Reserves. The Yankton is a favored craft, and no doubt is entertained now, in view of Commander Hawley's promise, that a handsome gunboat will soon be stationed somewhere in the harbor for the tars who served so loyally in the war. The effect of the news was overcome partially later in the day by the announcement that Gov. Tanner will muster out the Chicago ship's crew within eight days.

Plans were set on foot to-day by Gen. McNulta for a grand "bluejacket ball," to be given in honor of the naval veterans of the Illinois Naval Reserves, to which Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, Admirals Sampson and Schley, Capt. Clark, and other naval heroes will be invited. Capt. Clark has promised to come.

The Brooklyn Ordered to Newport.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Acting Secretary Allen has given orders for the cruiser Brooklyn, now at New York, to proceed to Newport, R. I., "to accept the hospitalities of the citizens of that place." The people have subscribed a considerable sum of money to defray the expenses of a reception to the sailors, and have arranged an elaboratte programme for their entertainment. Some of the big monitors are now on the way north from Puerto Rico, at last report being at Charleston, S. C., and they will also report at Newport if they can reach there in time.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—Congressman Bull, President of the Newport Naval Entertainment Committee, received a dispatch from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen to-day which is as follows:

"Have just received a telegram from Capt. Rodgers of the monitor Puritan, stating that it is impossible to reach Newport by the 15th inst. Very much regret department's inability to get vessels to Newport as desired. These vessels have been since Aug. 24 en route from Puerto Rico to Charleston, S. C., a thing that could not possibly have been foreseen."

MUSTERING OUT CEASES.

No More Troops Will Be Discharged from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Pressure is still being brought to bear on the War Department to have more troops mustered out of the service. Efforts in this direction, however, are of no avail. It is announced to-day with increased emphasis that there will be no more troops mustered out.

The situation does not admit of any further reduction in the army, and efforts are being made to put those volunteers who are retained in the service as nearly as possible upon the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline. An effort is being made to eradicate the amateurish idea of independence among the troops and to bring them down to the strictest discipline.

The purpose at the outset when the muster-out began was to muster out 100,000 volunteers. A little over 96,000 have already been mustered out, and it is announced positively that there will be no more mustered out, no matter what influence is brought to bear. The retention of the volunteers now in the service and the efforts to improve the morale of the army are due to the Philippine situation more than that of Cuba and Puerto Rico, though there is a great deal of vagueness as to the danger apprehended there.

Second Georgia Infantry Released.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Second Georgia Infantry, now at Huntsville, Ala., has been ordered mustered out.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Peter Schemm of Philadelphia Jumps from the Goat Island Bridge Into the Rapids.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Peter Schemm, a brewer, from Philadelphia, jumped from the Goat Island bridge at Niagara Falls this morning, and his body was swept over the American falls.

Schemm arrived at the Falls last night on a Lehigh Valley train, and registered at the New York Central Hotel. This morning he engaged a carriage and went out for a drive. At Goat Island bridge he told the driver he would walk to get a better view of the rapids, and when in the centre of the bridge he shouted "Good-bye" and leaped over the railing.

The suicide gave no residence at the hotel, but it was learned from the porter of the sleeping car that he came from Philadelphia. He acted strangely, and shortly after registering he walked to the new bridge and inquired the distance to the water. He was told that it was 300 feet. People on the bridge watched him, and they feared he intended to jump over.

He returned to the hotel, and this morning, as stated, took a ride about the reservation. He stated to the driver that when he left home he had not intended to come so far as the Falls as he was not dressed for the trip, but intended to have stopped at Bethlehem, Penn. The body was in sight some distance down the upper rapids, as it every now and then plunged over a reef. Many bodies that go over the American falls are never recovered.

ENSIGN'S WIFE UNHAPPY.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman Sues for Divorce from Her Husband.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—During the session of the Supreme Court here next week there will be a few divorce cases tried, among them being Dorothy P. Norman against Hugh K. Norman, the papers being already served charging neglect to provide the necessaries of life.

Mr. Norman is an Ensign in the navy and is serving on board the Glacier, which was formerly the Delmonico, he having offered his services when hostilities broke out between Spain and this country. Mrs. Norman was a Miss Prindle of Gloucester, and married her husband about ten years ago, the event being a brilliant social function at the home of the husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Norman, at their villa Belair, on old Beach Road.

For some time past there have been rumors of divorce proceedings, but nothing of late had been heard, and it was believed that the case was settled without the aid of a court room, but to-day the news became known that papers had been served. Mr. Norman is a gentleman of leisure, having an independent income, and a member of the Newport Reading Room and Lawrence Club, as well as being a brother-in-law of Mr. F. H. Prince of Boston.

Salvation Army Meetings Stopped.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 13.—The Salvation Army meetings here have been ordered suspended temporarily by the Board of Health, owing to the fact that the noise at the meetings was dangerous to a sick person who lives next door to the hall in which the meetings have been held. Last night Chief of Police Rogers and Deputy Sheriff Howell had an exciting time with the Salvationists and a gang of followers. The Salvationists were refused admittance to the hall and a crowd gathered. The crowd threw some eggs and turned a hose on the officers, but they stuck to their posts, and no meeting was held. They had an easier time this evening.

MEN'S GIFT TO ROOSEVELT

The Rough Riders Present Their Colonel with a Replica of "The Broncho Buster."

LAST GATHERING AT MONTAUK

The Men Form in Hollow Square to Hear Their Leader's Farewell Words — Handshaking All Around—Then the Paymaster and Muster Out.

MONTAUK POINT, Sept. 13.—The Rough Riders this afternoon presented to their organizer and Colonel a bronze replica of Frederic Remington's "The Broncho Buster." The presentation was proposed several days ago, and within an hour the whole amount of money needed had been subscribed. Each member of the regiment, with the exception of the Colonel himself, contributed an equal amount. The officers wanted to give more than the men, but this was not listened to, and the cost of the handsome gift was equally divided by all.

The presentation this afternoon was of a formal nature. The regiment drew up in a hollow square, and then the color bearers and troop guides accompanied Lieut. Col. Brodie to Col. Roosevelt's tent, and escorted him to the centre of the square. The statue had been carried into the field and placed on a rough table and covered with a blanket. When the Colonel had been brought to the centre, Trooper William S. Murphy, who in civil life is a lawyer in a Western Territory, made a brief presentation speech. As he finished telling of the love which the regiment has for its leader, he drew away the blanket, and his last words were drowned by a yell from the troopers as the bronze piece came into view. This was joined in by troopers from the regular regiments, many of whom had gathered outside the lines of the Rough Riders.

When the piece was uncovered, Col. Roosevelt stood for a moment examining it, then said to the committee which had acted for the regiment in procuring the gift that nothing could have been selected which would have pleased him more. Then, addressing the regiment, he said:

"Really I do not know what to say. Nothing else could have possibly happened to touch and please me as this does. While I need not say to my officers that I hold them in deep regard, they will not mind my saying that the men seem just a little closer. I have never tried to coddle you, and I have never hesitated to call upon you to shed your blood like water. I am proud of this regiment beyond measure, because it is typically an American regiment. The cow-puncher was the foundation of this regiment, and we have got him here in bronze.

An All-American Regiment.

"It is an American regiment because it has in it men who represent all the classes who have given to America its honor and glory and its free institutions; men who have made the American country theirs by adoption and inheritance. No matter whether a man had a dollar or a hundred thousand dollars, here he treats his brother trooper as his equal and fights shoulder to shoulder with him. I have learned to love and respect you because of the way you have treated me. You shared your blankets with me and gave me a part of your hardtack when I had none.

"I am prouder of your gift than you can imagine. I have told you before that next to my family you are dearest to me. I shall prize your gift more than I prize the weapons I carried through the campaign of Cuba, and I prize them very dearly. The most vivid memories of you and your work will live in my mind all my life, and I suppose that similar memories of your regiment will abide with you—memories of those of your fellow-men who died in Cuba. I cannot mention all of them, but as examples you have Capron, O'Neill, and Fish.

"Before closing I want to say a few words to some of the men I see standing around me not of your number. I refer to the other regiments of the cavalry division, and principally to those two regiments which occupied the right and left flanks of you in the fight, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. [Cheers.]

"The Spaniards called them 'Smoked Yankees,' but came to know that they were an excellent breed of Yankees. I speak the sentiments of every officer and every trooper here, I believe, when I say that there is a tie between those two cavalry regiments and ours which we trust will never be broken.

"If this gift came from the officers I should prize it very highly, but coming from you, I cannot tell you how much I appreciate it. I am grateful to you for it, and I will cherish it with great care."

Cheers for "the Next Governor."

At the end of Col. Roosevelt's speech Lieut. Col. Brodie proposed three cheers for Col. Roosevelt, which were given.

Then some one proposed a tiger, which was given with a will. Hardly had the sound died out when Capt. Curry of the Rough Riders shouted: "Three cheers for the next Governor of New York." All yelled themselves hoarse, and then Col. Roosevelt said to the officers: "Can't you have the men come up in single file? If they don't mind, I would like to shake hands with them." The men marched past their leader in single file and shook hands with him. After the Rough Riders, the colored troopers of the Ninth and Tenth who were present filed past, and Col. Roosevelt shook the hand of each.

For each man he had a word, and, in the case of his own men, he addressed each by his first name or that by which he is known in the ranks. The ceremony took an hour. While it was in progress the Paymaster arrived, and, before the last of the troopers had shaken hands with the Colonel, had taken possession of the rough table, and Troops K, M, B, and H were receiving their pay for three months. They were then mustered out. The rest go to-morrow.

SCHIEREN IS NOT FOR BLACK.

Ex-Mayor Praises Roosevelt and Criticises the Citizens' Union.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who is a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and a strong supporter of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, announced yesterday that he was not for Gov. Black.

He said he was absolutely unpledged, but left it to be inferred that he was for Col. Roosevelt, of whom he spoke in the warmest terms.

Mr. Schieren also condemned the Citizens' Union, which he supported last year, for interfering in State issues.

Women's War Relief Association.

At yesterday's meeting of the Women's National War Relief Association the total receipts were reported to be $35,455.66; expenditures, $17,357.68; balance, $18,097.98. Twenty-seven convalescent soldiers were sent to the Battle Creek sanitarium at Prohibition Park, S. I., and eight to Summit, N. J. The association turned over $1,000 to the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be spent in the care of sick soldiers.

Military Trials at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The Judge Advocate of the independent division of troops stationed here reports regarding the trials of men by court-martial that a total of 781 cases have been tried here since the troops came, and of this number only 58 were acquitted. Six of those acquitted were regulars. There were only thirteen serious cases, and only four of these were regulars.

Found Dead in His Bed.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 13.—Isaac Long, one of the leading merchants of this city, was found dead in bed this morning. He had not been ill. Mr. Long had been in business here for forty years and was wealthy.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

SUICIDE OF JUDGE McCORMICK.

Prominent Elizabeth Lawyer Shoots Himself in a Graveyard—Motive Not Known.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 13.—Thomas F. McCormick, for many years Law Judge for Union County, shot himself this morning in St. Mary's Cemetery. His reason is not known, but it is surmised he was in financial difficulties.

Owen Kernan, a gardener, employed near the cemetery, was passing it at noon, when he saw what appeared to be a man asleep under a tree. He passed on, but later, thinking the man might be sick, he told Policeman Keiper. Keiper found Mr. McCormick dead. There was a bullet hole in his right temple, and in his right hand was a revolver. The Judge had seated himself with his back against a pine tree, and, thus sitting, had killed himself. The blood had flowed down over his clothing, and then the body had fallen to one side.

Judge McCormick was seen, about 10:30 o'clock, walking in the direction of the cemetery. Several women who knew him noticed that he was dressed unusually well. People in the neighborhood of the cemetery say they heard a shot about 11 o'clock, but no attention was paid to it.

When he left home this morning Judge McCormick appeared in good spirits. He went to his office about 10 o'clock, and sent one of his assistants to Newark to look after a case on call in the Essex County Court. From his office he went to the National State Bank, which is in the same building, then left the building. He was expected back in his office, and clients waited for him until after his body was found. The news of the suicide was soon known all over the city. No one wished to convey the news to Mrs. McCormick, and it was not until the arrival of Judge McCormick's brother at 2 o'clock that Mrs. McCormick was told.

Judge McCormick had long been prominent here. He was born in this city in 1844. He was educated in this city, at Seton Hall College, and at St. John's, in Fordham. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar. He was active in Democratic politics. He was long the county's legal adviser. In 1878 Gov. McClellan appointed him County Judge, and he was reappointed by successive Governors, serving four terms of five years each. Last Winter Gov. (now Attorney General) Griggs displaced him by appointing Judge Benjamin A. Vail. He leaves a widow and eight children, the eldest of whom is Dr. Daniel L. McCormick of New York.

BRITISH BARK AND CREW LOST.

The David Morgan Forty Days Overdue at Nagasaki.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—Private advices have been received in this city from London to the effect that the British bark David Morgan, Capt. McMillan, has probably been lost, together with her crew of nineteen men. The Morgan sailed from this port on March 25 for Nagasaki, Japan, with a cargo of 652,800 gallons of refined oil in cases and 5,000 gallons of lubricating oil. She has been out nearly 175 days, while the voyage should, under ordinary conditions, have been made in from 120 to 130 days. The vessel is owned in Glasgow by A. Weir & Co. She is constructed of steel, 249 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 21 feet deep.

GOLD IN PINE CREEK.

Free Quartz Found Near the Head Waters of the Stream.

POR TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 13.—The steamer Farralon arrived from Alaskan ports with about sixty passengers to-day. Among them were several direct from the Pine Creek mining district. Reports from that section are favorable for the future. Considerable excitement was created just before the party left by the discovery of remarkably rich quartz on a ridge near the head waters of Pine Creek, and since the first rush considerable free quartz has been found along the creek. The ledge is said to be very rich, and is thought to be the fountain head of the gold found in Pine, Spruce, and Birch Creeks.

Sixteen men belonging to the Standard Oil Company expedition were among those returning. The party prospected in the Shorley Creek district, and a number of claims were located. The company expended about $75,000 on the expedition which is now returning to spend the Winter. The Dease Creek Company's ground, which was a promising camp some years ago, is now the scene of active prospecting. The Cassion Company has had a large number of prospectors in the field, and has been rewarded by the discovery of several extensive quartz veins which are being developed.

Word comes from Juneau that two warrants for the arrest of Collector of Customs Ivy have been sworn out before the United States Commissioner at Juneau. Mr. Ivy is now on the Yukon, and in the discharge of his official duties. The warrants will be served immediately on his return. The warrants are the outcome of accusations against certain citizens made by Ivy last June while the latter was in Portland and prior to his going to St. Michael.

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FAREWELL.

He Thanks the American People for the Sympathy They Have Shown Him.

The following is a literal translation of a letter received by The Associated Press from Admiral Cervera:

> Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11, 1898.
>
> To the President of The Associated Press:
>
> My Dear Sir: To-morrow I sail for Spain, and I wish to say to you, as the representative of the greatest news association in the United States, that I sail with my heart full of gratitude for the sympathy that has been shown me by the people of this country. My farewell, then, takes with it every assurance that the memory of this sympathy I shall warmly and actively conserve during the rest of my life.
>
> I take advantage of this occasion to subscribe myself as your faithful and obedient servant, who kisses your hand.
>
> PASCUAL CERVERA.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...5:40|Sun sets...6:11|Moon rises...4:17

High Water This Day.

A.M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....6:11|Gov. Isl'd...6:32|H. Gate....8:21
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....6:22|Gov. Isl'd...6:40|H. Gate....8:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Queen, Antwerp		
Catania, Cuba and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lydia, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Obdam, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Westernland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.		
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.		
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.		
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Rhynland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia which arrived at Vancouver were dispatched East, and are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 15.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 3 and up to Sept. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 14.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Sept. 6.
Astrakhan, Shields, Aug. 30.
Brooklyn City, Shields, Aug. 29.
Carib, Jacksonville, Sept. 10.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 2.
Lismore, Hamburg, Aug. 31.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 8.
Panama, Bordeaux, Aug. 29.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, Sept. 7.
Rhynland, Southampton, Sept. 3.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Oevenum, Oporto, Aug. 30.
Palatia, Hamburg, Sept. 4.
Servia, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Trave, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Weimar, Bremen, Sept. 3.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 13.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 11.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 8.
Masconomo, Swansea, Sept. 3.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

Equatoria, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Sept. 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 10.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.

La Normandie, Havre, Sept. 10.

Arrived—Tuesday, Sept. 13.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Galveston Sept. 5 and Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Troja, (Ger.,) Rubarth, Tampico Sept. 1 and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Boyce, Santos, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitten, Hull Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Baltazan, (Br.,) Milestone, Hull Aug. 26, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Beynon, Antwerp Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Whyte, London Aug. 31, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Allianca, Skillings, Colon Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Harris, Kraksan, &c., July 7, with sugar to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 13, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen and Stettin.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Uller, (Dan.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for Barbados.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.
SS James Turpie, (Br.,) for Port Royal.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Word has been received that the ship Earl of Hopetoun, (Br.,) of 1,700 tons, Capt. Rowley, from Philadelphia May 2 for Nagasaki, is ashore in Gaspar Straits, in the Malay Archipelago, and is probably a total wreck. It is stated, however, that part of her cargo may be salvable with speedy assistance. The Earl of Hopetoun is a steel vessel built in 1891 and hails from Glasgow.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, sld. from Amsterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Comeric, (Br.,) sld. from Greenock for New York yesterday.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Vieira, (from Oporto, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York Sept. 5.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Hullah, (from Calcutta, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Sept. 8.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Day, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Sept. 9.

SS Cyrene, (Br.,) Capt. Avery, sld. from Santos for New York Sept. 10.

SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) Capt. Froggart, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Sept. 10.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Strathord, (Br.,) Capt. McIntyre, from New York via Port Elizabeth, arr. at East London Aug. 18.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New York for London, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Capt. Christophersen, from Singapore for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Thornhill, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, sld. from Sharpness for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Forest Brook, (Br.,) Capt. Putt, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Capt. Muir, from New York, arr. at King's Lynn yesterday.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Munificent, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Algoa Bay, arr. at Cape Town Sept. 11.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, from New York via Para, &c., arr. at Ceara yesterday.

SS Fernfield, (Br.,) Capt. McFee, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Melbourne, &c., arr. at Adelaide to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Pennland, (Belg.,) Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard Sept. 14.

J. ROTHSCHILD
IMPORTER,
NEW YORK—14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AVE.
PARIS—RUE AMBROISE THOMAS.

We take pleasure in inviting our friends and patrons to the first

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY OF AUTUMN STYLES

in Paris and London trimmed Hats, and a full assortment of high-class Novelties in Millinery Goods,

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

We will exhibit on this occasion the most magnificent collection of fine Millinery ever shown in America.

Going to ALASKA? Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific Coast points from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Coinage City is scheduled to sail from Sound Ports for Alaska Sept. 17, Oct. 2; City of Topeka, Sept. 27, Oct. 12, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts.,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Wanamaker Store

A New Word of Linens

WE open this morning an exposition of the World's Best in Linens. There will be two features that will attract your attention at once. One is the real cheapness of the goods, the other, the peculiar and pleasurable novelty and "difference" of the weaves and forms and patterns. Both result from the same cause,—the power of the "personal touch."

The linen chief is an explorer by nature and training. He has spent months in his own peculiar field,—the out-of-the-way linen districts of the Continent, remote, seldom heard of, but noisy with looms. Modest little factories, most of them, whose year's product would barely supply one day's selling over our counters, yet rich with novel fancies, and with very small prices based on their small expenses. Many such lots have been seen, selected, gathered, and are here.

Then there are heavy lots from larger and more anxious makers,—trade triumphs. And, finally, the showing from the famous mills of Ireland, Scotland and the Netherlands, in our usual amplitude of quantity and at the minimum of price that goes therewith.

Art works, too,—productions of the looms of Flanders with half a dozen centuries of linen evolution and improvement behind them. Linen elegance for gifts, linen substance and reliability for service; modest excellence and costly exquisiteness, scarce to be measured by the yard-stick. The choice is open to you, and its limits are the limits of linen knowledge.

Only a fraction of the story can be told. The detail below suggests perhaps a fiftieth of the truth:—

TABLE LINENS
At 35c. yd.—Part-bleached; for general use; 68 in. wide.
At 56c. yd.—Splendid quality half-bleached Irish Damask, in many pretty patterns. Full 2 yards wide.
At $1 yd.—Handsome full-bleached Double Damask, in about a dozen patterns. Almost 2 yards wide.

NAPKINS
At 95c. doz.—German drill that becomes white in a few washings; good, serviceable napkins; 18½ in.
At $1.50 doz.—Same quality as preceding item; these are 28 in.
At $2 doz.—Of snow white Scotch damask; several pleasing patterns; 20 in.
At $2.50 doz.—Of heavy Irish damask; pretty patterns; 23 in.

TRAY CLOTHS
At 25c. each—Splendid quality bleached German Damask hemmed Tray Cloths; 18x26 in.
At 50c. each—Fine bleached Double Damask Tray Cloths with hemmed ends and a row of open work; 21x30 in.

FANCY LINENS
At 10c. each—All-white Irish linen hemstitched Doylies, with hand-embroidery in centre, 7x7 in.
At 25c.—Momie linen Stand Scarfs; sewn fringe and pretty colored damask centres; 16x52 in.
At 35c.—Bureau Scarfs; same style; 16x68 in.

LINEN SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
Ready-made Bed Linens, from the good substantial grass-bleached linens that wear so well. Nothing added to give a false weight or appearance. Just pure flax.
Sheets, 90x96 in., $1.87½ each.
Sheets, 90x108 in., $2.50 each.
Pillow Cases, 22½x36 in., 37½c. each.
Bolster Cases, 22½@72 in., 75c. each.
Each piece is neatly hemstitched.

TOWELS
At 12½c. each—Bleached washed Huck towels; ready hemmed; 18x36 in.
At 18c. each—Splendid quality bleached Huck Towels from Scotland. These are ready hemmed; 19x38 in.
At 25c. each—Of fine bleached Huck; all-white, with damask effect throughout; hemstitched ends; 20x38 in.

And These Matters:—

The Selling of Blankets and Comforts.
The Selling of Cut Glass and China
The Selling of Humber Bicycles at $40, $42, and $45.
The Selling of Lamps

Miss Lemcke's Cooking by Gas lessons at 10.30 and 2.30.
The Model Apartment is again open to view.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ILLINOIS TROOPS ARE HERE

Gen. Garrettson and Staff and 1,340 Men Arrive from Puerto Rico on the Manitoba.

ONLY NINE ON THE SICK LIST

Soldiers Angle for Dainties at Weehawken Dock with Mauser Bullets for Bait—Start for Home Made at Midnight.

The United States transport Manitoba, Capt. Gates arrived here yesterday morning from Ponce, Puerto Rico, having on board Gen. George A. Garrettson and staff and 1,340 troops of the Puerto Rican Army. These are the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. D. J. Foster, 41 officers and 1,102 men; Battery A of Danville, Ill., Capt. Yeager, 4 officers and 154 men, and 17 enlisted men and officers detached from various regiments of Gen. Henry's brigade in Puerto Rico. The transport also brought several civilians, among them being J. J. McKinley and John Barber, nephews of President McKinley, and two newspaper correspondents.

A better conditioned shipload of soldiers than those on the Manitoba have not arrived from the front since fighting ceased. The vessel cleared from Ponce with a clean bill of health, but nine men were placed on the sick list on the way north. They are suffering from malarial fever and other tropical diseases, but none of the cases is serious, and the troops as a whole are in good condition. As the men themselves expressed it, "a few good square meals will put them straight." The return of these soldiers has broken up Gen. Garrettson's brigade, the remnants of the Sixth Massachusetts and the Nineteenth Infantry being the only troops of the brigade remaining in Puerto Rico.

The Manitoba passed the Health Officer's inspection with little delay and anchored off Liberty Island until early in the afternoon, when she steamed to Weehawken, whence the troops will be shipped to their homes to-day over the West Shore Railroad. A Government tug from Governors Island with Mrs. Garrettson and several ladies and children on board steamed alongside the transport off Liberty Island and took off Gen. Garrettson and several other officers.

Transport Gayly Decked.

The big transport, gayly bedecked with flags and streamers, her upper deck works and rigging brown with swarms of yelling and gesticulating soldiers, was saluted enthusiastically by passing river craft and ferry passengers as she swept up the North River. Although the troops live far inland and found no welcoming relatives on the docks to greet them, there was a big crowd of their enthusiastic countrymen there to give them welcome back to their native soil.

A black wave of disappointment ran through the excited ranks of soldiery when the transport reached the Weehawken dock, when it was learned that the start for home was not to be made at once. But the chagrin was mitigated when it was learned that the delay was for the purpose of paying off the men. The men of the Sixth Illinois have not seen a Paymaster since leaving Camp Alger for the front, and money is as scarce among their ranks as snow balls in July. The Paymasters quite unexpectedly began their work about 8 o'clock in the evening, and worked all night, with the result that a train of twelve cars loaded with happy soldiers left at midnight over the West Shore Railroad for Illinois. Three additional trains of the same capacity will be required for the work, and it is expected that the last of the troops will have been started homeward by noon to-day. The regiment and battery will be mustered out at the expiration of the sixty-day furlough given to the men. The Sixth Illinois was recruited from Moline, Galena, Dixon, Galesburg, Rock Island, Freeport, and several other towns of that State.

The gangplanks were not lowered yesterday afternoon except to land a detail to carry aboard an extra supply of rations, and the men made the best of it throughout the afternoon, cheering and being cheered by the passengers on every passing steamer and shouting out wonderful stories about Puerto Rico to the spectators on the pier. Mauser cartridges constituted the circulating medium between the troops and the sightseers, and a brisk traffic was carried on throughout the afternoon.

Hucksters were there with big baskets of fruit, cigars, cakes, and other articles calculated to fascinate the hungry and penniless troopers on the decks above. But the spectators were anxious for Mauser bullets as souvenirs, and the soldiers had them by the score. Mausers ruled at about 10 cents' worth of fruit each. One of the missiles was lowered to the pier by a string, and the purchaser below, after patronizing the fruit peddler, would detach the souvenir and attach the fruit, which would be quickly hauled up. Throughout the afternoon the troopers thus angled for food, using bullets as bait.

The soldiers complained bitterly of the plainness of the food supplied to them at Puerto Rico, and on the Manitoba during the trip northward. The fare consisted of hardtack, bacon, rice, and coffee, and although there was plenty of this, the men say it grew to be almost revolting at times.

The Sixth Illinois was one of the first regiments of Gen. Miles's army to land on Puerto Rican soil at Guanico, and with the Sixth Massachusetts, fought near that place the first skirmish of the campaign. The regiment altogether marched 150 miles, and for a time in its rapid progress over the trail distanced its supply train, resulting in a shortage in provisions and medicines and consequent privation and suffering. For two days there was no medicine whatever to be had, and the men were put on the shortest possible allowance of rations. At times the men were forced to sleep on the ground, and considerable sickness resulted. The regiment buried nine men in Puerto Rico. All died of dysentery and fever, except Private Marris of Company K, who committed suicide with his rifle. Fifty sick men were left in the hospital at Ponce when the Manitoba sailed, but the general health of the regiment improved wonderfully during the last days of the campaign.

Dr. G. W. Crile of the Sixth Massachusetts, Brigade Surgeon on Gen. Garrettson's staff, said that sickness in the brigade, although it had been serious at the beginning of the campaign, has been decreasing recently owing to the adoption of a system of filtering and boiling the drinking water.

"The sickness in Puerto Rico," said Dr. Crile, "is caused almost entirely by the infected water, and is not in the air, as has been maintained by many. By simply boiling and filtering all drinking water and observing other very simple sanitary rules I am sure I could live as safely in any part of Puerto Rico as in New England. As an instance of the efficacy of boiling and filtering the water I will cite the cases of the various headquarters staffs in Gen. Henry's division. There has been sickness among the general officers at every headquarters except those of Gen. Garrettson. Throughout the entire campaign I have not had to prescribe once for a single one of the thirty men comprising the officers and guard of our staff. We did the same duties as the others, lived in the same localities, and ate exactly the same food. We simply boiled and filtered all our drinking water and ate no fruit except at mealtime.

"The trouble with our soldiers was that they ate fruit at all times on the march and drank freely from the beautiful looking mountain streams. These streams are deadly, for the filth of all the residences in the mountains is washed into them.

Good Hospital Accommodation.

"So far as the hospital accommodations for the troops in Puerto Rico are concerned, I would as soon be sick there as in a hospital here. The hospital tents and buildings are floored, and the patients are provided with cots, blankets, sheets, pillows, and pajamas. The medical supplies are unlimited. These conditions, I admit, did not prevail at the beginning of the campaign, but the absence of conveniences and even necessaries are then unavoidable."

Gen. Garrettson was asked yesterday concerning the trouble in the Sixth Massachusetts which was said to have caused some of the officers to leave that regiment. Col. Woodward, the former Colonel of the regiment, stated recently upon arrival here that he resigned because he could not conscientiously carry out certain orders issued by Gen. Garrettson.

Gen. Garrettson replied that the matter had been made the subject of a report by him, which had not yet been published. Under the circumstances he did not feel at liberty to speak for publication concerning Col. Woodward's allegations.

"The Sixtn Massachusetts did some good work," was Gen. Garrettson's sole comment.

THE DOUGLASS MONUMENT.

Unveiling Exercises to be Carried Out To-day as Arranged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At the request of the members of the family of the late Frederick Douglass, who are now in Rochester, all of the programme arranged for the unveiling of the monument to the dead negro leader, will be carried out as arranged to-morrow. This is done because so many had reached Rochester or were on their way to take part in the ceremony before the announcement that the statue would not be completed in time to be unveiled could be made.

The exercises in Fitzhugh Hall to-morrow afternoon will consist of addresses by Mayor Warner, Miss Susan B. Anthony, George Raines, John C. Daucy of Wilmington, N. C., and Charles P. Lee; a poem, by T. Thomas Fortune of New York; extract from one of Frederick Douglass's speeches, read by a granddaughter, Miss Fredericka Douglass Sprague; contralto solo by Mrs. Charles P. Lee, and songs and hymns by a chorus of forty voices.

WRECK OF THE KANAPAHA.

The New York Sun's Dispatch Boat Completely Demolished.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 13.—The Norwegian steamer Albis of the Munson Line has just arrived from Nuevitas en route to Galveston. She brings the crew and correspondent from the newspaper dispatch boat Kanapaha, which was totally wrecked off Nuevitas on Sept. 8. All on board the dispatch boat were saved.

The Kanapaha was used as a dispatch boat by The New York Sun. She left Santiago with Gen. Miles's expedition for Puerto Rico, and on Sept. 1 sailed from Ponce for Havana. She struck on a reef Sept. 8 off the north coast of the Province of Santiago, Cuba, near the Bay of Nipe, and became a complete loss. She was in command of Capt. Atchison, and had aboard The Sun's correspondent, W. J. Chamberlin.

The Kanapaha was owned by W. L. Moore. She belonged formerly to J. Pierpont Morgan under the name of Corsair, which name she surrendered to the newer Corsair, since become the famous Gloucester of the navy. The Kanapaha was built at Philadelphia in 1880 and measured 248 tons gross, her dimensions being 173 feet length, 23 feet beam, and 11 feet depth.

GEN. GOMEZ DISSATISFIED

The Cuban Commander in Chief Said to Have Tendered His Resignation.

RESENTS AMERICAN CONTROL

In Favor of Resisting the Efforts of the United States to Govern Cuba by Force of Arms If Necessary.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 13.—An uncontradicted report was received by Gen. Lawton last night that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent Commander in Chief, had tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban Army to the Cuban Government at Camaguey, and that it has been accepted.

Gomez, it is reported, has been protesting against the Cuban Government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and his explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban Republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

The Cubans at Santiago were much excited by the report, and there was an animated scene at the San Carlos Club this morning when the matter was discussed. The report was disbelieved by many, who say that Gen. Gomez's resignation at this time is utterly improbable. Others, however, say Gomez resents the putting of the Cuban Army under the authority of the American Generals, and claims the Cubans should resist, even by force of arms, if necessary.

Maximo Gomez, who has commanded the Cuban forces since the insurrection broke out in 1895, was born in San Domingo in 1836. There he was an officer in the Spanish Army, and when the Spaniards were driven from the island Gomez went to Cuba, joined the patriots in 1868, and fought ten years, being the Cuban Commander in Chief from 1873 to 1878. He excelled as a guerrilla commander, and frequently crossed the Spanish trochas, or military walls, when they were looked upon as being impassable.

After peace was proclaimed, Gomez entered the service of Honduras, and in 1885, with Antonio Maceo and Crombot, attempted to renew the war in Cuba. After two years of preparation their plans failed and he returned to San Domingo.

Early in April, 1895, Gomez and José Marti left San Domingo for Haiti, whence they afterward sailed for Cuba in a large yacht, with about fifty well-armed men. They landed near Holguin, on the northern coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, where a large force of insurgents is said to have been awaiting them. From that time on Gomez has not ceased his efforts to wear out the Spanish forces and bring about the independence of Cuba.

The son of Gomez, known to his friends as "Panchito" Gomez, was killed in December, 1896, when Antonio Maceo met his death not far from Havana.

The report concerning the resignation of Gen. Gomez could neither be verified nor disproved yesterday at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta in this city. Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, when asked concerning the report, said he had not received any advices from the Cuban Government at Camaguey bearing on the subject.

THE CUBAN ARMY DIVIDED.

Followers of Gen. Gomez Opposed to the Policy of the Present Republican Government.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Next month, at the headquarters of the so-called Cuban Republican Government, at Cubitas, Province of Puerto Principe, representatives of the different corps of the Cuban Army will proceed to a Presidential election and a definite Constitution of the Government. Each army corps will send eight delegates, making a total of forty-eight electors.

There are two parties in the Cuban Army, one strongly supporting the policy of the present Government, and the other composed of followers of Gen. Maximo Gomez. Already four Presidential nomination tickets are in the field. On the first are the names of Bartolome Masso for President and Mendez Capote for Vice President; on the second, the names of Mendez Capote for the first place and José Muguel Gomez for the second; on the third are José Miguel Gomez and Pedro Betancourt, and on the fourth, Calixto Garcia and José Miguel Gomez.

At the camp of José Miguel Gomez a newspaper called La Nacion has been published for some time. It is described as a strong advocate of "peace and harmony," and carries with it the moral indorsement of Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is known to favor the early disbanding of the Cuban troops and a return to the arts of peace.

Gen. Gomez is still encamped on the Narcissa estate, at Yaguajay, Santa Clara Province.

CUBAN ARMY DISBANDING.

Not Anxious to Serve Without Hope of Back Pay—Officers on an Observation Tour.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 13.—Gens. Cebroco, Castillo, Pedro, Perez, and other insurgent leaders have turned over their commands to Gen. Lawton. Gen. Perez has 8,000 men in the vicinity of Guantanamo, whom he will disband this week by order of Gen. Castillo. There is now a general desire on the part of the Cuban Army to disband, as the insurgents have learned that the question of their back pay will not be considered by the Americans.

Lieut. Col. Rowan and Capt. Parker, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Charles Garcia, son of Gen. Garcia, and two other Cuban officers, arrived here late last night on horseback from Gibara, on the north coast. Lieut. Col. Rowan was sent here by Gen. Miles from Puerto Rico. He will make observations in Cuba, geographical, climatic, and military, for the Government. He was fitted out with guides, horses, and provisions by the Cuban commander, Feria, at Gibara, and visited Holguin, which is garrisoned by 12,000 Spaniards under Gen. Luque. Good health generally prevails among both Cubans and Spaniards in the northern part of the island. The Spaniards entertained Lieut. Col. Rowan and his Cuban companions hospitably.

SHAFTER'S REPORT RECEIVED.

Voluminous Account of the Santiago Campaign—The General to Command Here Temporarily.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Gen. Shafter to-day submitted to the War Department his report on the Santiago campaign, covering the entire progress of the military invasion of Cuba. The General, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Miley, visited the department during the afternoon, and in person handed the report to Adjt. Gen. Corbin. He also delivered two Cuban machetes to be presented to Mrs. Alger as mementos of the campaign.

The report is a voluminous document, covering, with the supplementary reports of division commanders, about 200 typewritten pages. Of this, Gen. Shafter's report forms about one-half. After submitting the report, Gen. Shafter conferred for some time with Acting Secretary Meiklejohn and Gen. Corbin. It was announced afterward that the report would not be made public for the present, the desire being to place it first in the hands of the President and Secretary Alger, and allow sufficient time for consideration of its contents. After that there is little doubt that the material portions, and perhaps the entire report, will be made public. There is much interest in the view which the commanding General takes of several features of the campaign.

Gen. Shafter left to-night for New York, whither he goes to take command of the Department of the East temporarily.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Commissioners to Discuss Important Points by Letter.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—This afternoon the American and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners decided that, for the present, they would discuss the more important points to come under their consideration by letter and meet in joint session later to discuss details. Therefore no joint sessions will be held for some time.

Lieut. Roldan of the Spanish Navy, who acted for the local Spanish authorities at the time the American correspondents, Jones and Thrall, were released at Cabanas last May and delivered to the United States auxiliary gunboat Maple, has been appointed official interpreter to the Spanish Commissioners.

B. Altman & Co.

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Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Storm Precautions at Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—As a precaution against the storm reported to be traveling in this direction from Barbados all the warships in the harbor have been moved from their usual moorings and are now lying in the lee of the hills around Tricornia Bay and close to the dock. The United States transport Resolute has not changed her position, as her original mooring was chosen southeast of the dock at the first buoy, where she is sheltered by the Cabanas and Cassa Blanca highlands.

Havana Soup Kitchens Closed.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Two of the local soup kitchens have been closed.

RED CROSS RELIEF WORK.

Services of Nurses Will Soon Be No Longer Required—Supplies Sent to Puerto Rico.

Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Acting President of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, yesterday sent two more nurses to Sag Harbor and two to Fort Hamilton, and will send more to the latter place to-day. Miss Maxwell, who has been at Chickamauga all Summer, has returned to her post at the Presbyterian Hospital. With the gradual abandonment of the camps and the recovery of the men now in hospitals, the necessity for Red Cross nurses will cease, and they will soon return to their homes.

Mrs. Cowdin has under consideration the offers of three country homes to be used by convalescents.

The Red Cross Supply Committee yesterday filled requisitions from Jacksonville, Fort Wadsworth, Pelham Manor, Soldiers' Comfort Committee, and Puerto Rico. Orders filled for the latter place consisted of about $1,500 worth of groceries and delicacies and a lot of dry goods. They will go on the Obdam. One hundred cots were also prepared for shipment to Santiago.

The committee continues to furnish clothing to soldiers who call at the depot for it. About twenty-five call there every day.

E. T. H. Talmage of this city yesterday sent $250 to Miss Hoffman of the Supply Committee, with the request that it be spent on Montauk soldiers.

Reception in the Bronx to 71st Men.

The Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx has completed arrangements for a reception to be tendered to the Bronx Borough members of the Seventy-first on Thursday evening, Sept. 29, at Morrisania Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. The programme includes a vaudeville entertainment and a banquet, followed by speeches. Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, will make the address of welcome. Capt. Elmer F. Austin of Company L, Seventy-first Regiment, will speak in behalf of the soldiers. Addresses will also be made by Col. James A. Goulden, the Rev. C. W. Millard, Chaplain of the society; President Stearns, and ex-Judge Ernest Hall.

Hospital Train Goes to New London.

The Government hospital train which had been awaiting orders in the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City for two days was sent away shortly after noon yesterday, Major Charles Richards, the Surgeon in charge, having received orders to go with the train to New London, Conn. Transports were accordingly secured, and the train, with the two Assistant Surgeons and twenty trained nurses, was taken to the New Haven Railroad yards in Mott Haven, from which place it was sent by rail to New London. Major Richards said that he would receive sick from Camp Wikoff at New London, who would be taken on his train to the Plattsburg barracks.

Palace Car a Hospital for Soldiers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday placed a Pullman palace car at the service of the Rev. C. F. Coykendall of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, which he will have fitted up as a hospital for the use of sick and convalescent soldiers who arrive at the depot. The car will stand on the north side of the station, near the corner now occupied by the committee. Mr. Coykendall says it will be a great improvement on his present quarters, as it will insure his patients greater privacy, rest, and comfort.

NEW CHARTER FOR CHICAGO.

Proposed Consolidation of City, Town, and County Governments.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The City Council has adopted a resolution providing for a commission of nine members to prepare an entirely new form of government for the City of Chicago. It is the initial step for a consolidation of the town, city, and county Governments. The resolution, after reciting the evils growing out of the present Justice court system, makes a general complaint of the present charter of Chicago as being behind the needs of the city. Six of the members of the commission are to be appointed by the Mayor and the other three by the County Commissioners.

HARVARD'S COACH MARRIES.

The Wedding of R. C. Lehmann and Miss Alice Marie Davis.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 13.—R. C. Lehmann, the English rowing man who has coached the Harvard crew for two seasons, and Miss Alice Marie Davis of Worcester were married at noon to-day at the Piedmont Congregational Church, in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of that church officiated, using the Episcopal form. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride, 9 Hawthorne Street, at which only the bridal party and the immediate friends of the bride were present. Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann will sail for England to-morrow on the Majestic.

Mr. Lehmann was attended at the ceremony by boating friends from both sides of the water. The best man was C. D. J. Goldie of the Cambridge crew, who was here with the bridegroom last season, and the ushers were F. O. Wethered of Marlowe, Captain of the Oxford crew in 1887; R. B. Etherington Smith, Captain of the Cambridge crew for next year; J. H. Perkins, Captain of last year's Harvard crew; Caspar Brown of this city, who rowed on the 1900 Harvard freshman crew; Dr. J. S. French of Port Deposit, Md., and Willard Taylor of this city. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jessamine Davis, Miss Rosemonde Peabody, and Miss Martha Peabody, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody, Jr., of Milton, in whose family Mr. Lehmann and Miss Davis first met, and Miss Florence Taylor of this city, bridesmaid, and little Misses Peabody and Davis as flower girls.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The neighbors of R. C. Lehmann, the English coach of the Harvard crew, who is to be married today at Worcester, Mass., to Miss Alice Marie Davis, are preparing to welcome him and his bride. A triumphal arch will be erected at his home, a banquet is being prepared, and the vicar will deliver an address.

CUBANS ARE SUSPICIOUS

The Mission of Robert P. Porter Regarded as Indicating the Future American Policy.

GUARDIANSHIP NOT FAVORED

Either Annexation to the United States or Absolute Independence Preferred to a Protectorate Over the Island.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The presence of Robert P. Porter, who is in Havana on a special commission from the United States Government to study the financial and economic aspects of the situation, is regarded with suspicion by the party of Free Cuba as indicating the establishment of an American policy of guardianship. Mr. Porter is preparing a revision of the Cuban tariff, which probably will be protective of Cuban industries, and is acquainting himself with every detail of local taxation. In this work he is assisted by a capable staff.

For the present his efforts are only preliminary, as, until after the definite settlement of peace, it will be impossible to establish the new régime. But his efforts and inquiries, taken together with the announcement that American troops will be sent later to occupy the island, which hitherto had been doubted by many, have had the effect of provoking protests from the more rabid Cubans, who are holding meetings and adopting resolutions against "encroachment upon our rights as citizens of the free and independent Republic of Cuba by the establishment of an American protectorate."

Commenting editorially to-day upon these developments, La Lucha says:

"It is easy to foresee a clash between the two tendencies, the two forces on the political horizon of Cuba—the sentimental independent party and the party of practical annexationists. On one hand stands the Cuban sentiment, which has struggled for freedom for three years; on the other is arrayed every material interest in the island, which looks first and foremost for the greatest and strongest guarantee not only that order will be preserved, but that there will be a future development and increase in those very interests.

"It is too early yet to predict with which party the victory will lie, but the leaders of the National Cuban Party should not allow themselves to be carried away by the natural exaltation and fiery temperament of their race. They should proceed with tact and discretion at this juncture, for, otherwise, annexation may become an accomplished fact far sooner than is expected. The leaders should act with prudence and furnish an example of strength and stability. Such conduct in them may result in time in adding to the ranks of the Cuban National Party a large proportion of those who now advocate annexation, and in carrying with them the great landed and industrial interests of the island."

The problem of independence or annexation is the chief topic discussed, and the idea of an American protectorate, with military occupation, is nowhere favorably considered. Everywhere it is recognized that the choice is between independence and annexation.

El Noticeiro, an evening paper, says that last night at a fashionable mansion on Armargura Street there was an important gathering to discuss the future of Cuba, which, in the opinion of those present, will witness the achievement of independence. A central committee was appointed, consisting of a President, Vice President, and thirty-six advisers, "into whose hands the promoters of the movement hope to deliver the destinies of the island as soon as Spain has formally relinquished her sovereignty."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department; Major Daniel M. Taylor, Ordnance Department; Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, and First Lieut. George W. Durr, Ordnance Department, is constituted to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Camp Wikoff, for conference with officers who were at Santiago, Cuba, with a view to obtaining information useful to the Ordnance Department concerning the action in active service of the calibre .30 magazine rifle and its ammunition; the calibre .45 Springfield rifle and its ammunition, and the modern field artillery, with its ammunition and equipments. The junior member of the board will record its proceedings. The commanding General at Camp Wikoff will direct officers of his command who may be able to give information useful to the board to appear before it at such times as they can be spared without interfering with their other duties.

Capt. Frank P. Avery, Third United States Infantry, having been found by an Army Retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is ordered by the President.

Major Edward M. Hayes, Seventh United States Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and will report by telegraph to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to a station, and proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Capt. Patrick H. McCaull, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the office of the Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Dunn Loring, Va., and, accompanied by his authorized clerk, will proceed to Philadelphia for duty pertaining to the payment of commutation of rations to soldiers on furlough under General Orders No. 114, of Aug. 9.

Capt. Walter L. Bouve, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home, and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted First Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, Sixth United States Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh United States Infantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeons W. T. Hamilton and Stephen M. Long, United States Army, will report in person to the commanding General of the troops at Camp Wikoff for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Philip P. Parrish, United States Army, will proceed from Afton, Va., to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter S. Chapman, United States Army, is relieved from duty at San Carlos, Arizona, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report in person to the commanding officer, Josiah Simpson, United States general hospital at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William J. Boyd, United States Army, will proceed from Pavilion, N. Y., to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers will report in person, in due time, to Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon United States Army, President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Sept. 20, for the examination of Lieutenants of the line of the army, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department, United States Army: Second Lieut. Alston Hamilton, First United States Artillery; Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth United States Infantry.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, and Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, or at such time thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. The junior officer will act as Recorder, and the professional examinations will be conducted under such special instructions as the board may receive from the Surgeon General of the Army, through whom the reports of the board will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. Upon the final adjournment of the board, Major La Garde will return to the place of receipt by him of this order.

The following-named officers will report in person, Oct. 3, to Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the conclusion thereof will return to their proper stations: Major William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army;) Major George E. Bushnell, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon United States Army.)

The leave of absence granted Major William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended two months, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Dwight Galloupe, United States Army, July 12, 1898, is extended to include Oct. 1, 1898.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William E. P. French, Third United States Infantry, is extended, on account of sickness, for one month.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Julius A. Penn, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is extended one month, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, is changed to sick leave and extended two months, on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Fayette W. Roe, Judge Advocate, United States Voluntees, is further extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles V. Butler, Charles G. Eicher, Francis R. Percival, Frank W. Ross, and John T. H. Slayter are relieved from duty at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., and will proceed to Jacksonville and report in person to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, United States Army, will turn over the command of the United States hospital ship Relief to Major Alfred E. Bradley, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major Torney.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Frank H. Lord, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. John P. Haines, Third Artillery.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Major Walter K. Wright, Chief Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to Chattanooga on official business pertaining to the settlement of his accounts, and upon the completion of this duty is authorized to delay seven days in reporting for duty at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Signal Officer Third Army Corps, will proceed from Chickamauga Park to Cleveland and New York City on official business pertaining to the Signal Service, under such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and upon completion of that duty will return to his proper station.

Capt. Ralph Spotts, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home in Canton, Ohio, and await orders, reporting by letter upon arrival there to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Lieut. Col. James L. Lusk, Chief Engineer United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Robert Craig, Signal Corps United States Army, (now Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps United States Army,) is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. William P. Goodwin, Fourteenth United States Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is ordered by the President.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Frederick Perkins, Adjutant Eighth Infantry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John A. Perry, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William H. Wassell, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Henry A. Greene, Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. William Larrabee, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15, his services being no longer required.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, Second Cavalry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William E. English, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for three months, on account of sickness, is granted Major John H. Duval, Subsistence Department.

Leave of absence for fourteen days, from Sept. 3, is granted First Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Norton Strong, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, is extended two months.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, Twenty-first Infantry.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 13: Col. J. P. Wickersham, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry; Major George G. Ward, Jr., Surgeon Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry; Major Henry J. Thayer, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Herbert A. Clark, Quartermaster Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Griswold Green, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. John T. Haines, Quartermaster Fifth Cavalry, is changed to sick leave and extended twenty-three days on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, Aide de Camp, is further extended twenty days.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. F. C. Bennett, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, First Delaware Volunteer Infantry, is honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 13.

Leave of absence to include Sept. 30 is granted First Lieut. William Jay Schieffelin, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry. First Lieut. Schieffelin, having tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 30, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect that date.

The following-named officers of the Third Georgia Volunteers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 13; Capt. Robert Hughes and First Lieut. Thomas J. Ripley.

The leave of absence granted Major Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is extended one month and fifteen days on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, United States Army, is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, Quartermaster, Twelfth United States Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Frst Lieut. Henry E. Tinfrock, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended ten days on account of sickness.

First Lieut. J. B. L'Hommedieu, Assistant Surgeon, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 13.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. Benjamin A. Farrell, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. James M. Yeaman, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James B. Stewart, United States Army, will proceed from Bradford, Penn., to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Edwin C. Hoyt, Eleventh United States Infantry, will proceed to New York City, and there await orders.

Lieut. Col. E. J. Spencer, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15.

The extension of the sick leave of absence granted Capt. James L. McBlaine, Sixth Pennsylvania Voluteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Charles H. Ledward, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this date.

Capt. Henry L. Kincaide, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15.

The leave of absence granted Capt. H. W. Corning, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, is extended fourteen days.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point and relieve Major John H. Duval, Subsistence Department, of his duties of Purchasing and Shipping Subsistence Agent at that place, and while on such duty will have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

So much of Paragraph 56, Special Orders No. 207, Sept. 2, as announced the discharge of Capt. George Waters, Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date Sept. 2, is revoked, Capt. Waters having been previously discharged on tender of resignation, Aug. 19, to take effect Aug. 18.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Judge Advocate, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted Capt. Douglas Settle, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. Irving A. Caswell, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 9.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits to the works of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of Gardner gun carriages and of machinery under construction at that point for the Springfield Armory.

Leave of absence for two months, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., First United States Infantry.

Major Frank B. Rusee, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Third Army Corps, and will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report in person to the commanding General of the troops at that point for assignment to duty.

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Special Inspector, Quartermaster's Department, is appointed a Special Inspector to inspect public animals reported as unserviceable and which may be presented to him at Chickamauga Park, under such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The retirement from active service, Sept. 9, of Lieut. Col. Wells Willard, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, by operation of law, under the provision of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced.

Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon, Third Army Corps, and will proceed to Washington and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for orders.

Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, Chief Surgeon, Department of the Gulf, will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of selecting a site for a general hospital of 1,000 beds in the vicinity of one or other of the cities named.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 13: Capt. Everett E. Whipple, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Albert B. Dentsch, Quartermaster, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Oscar D. Weed, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. A. F. Lemke, Assistant Surgeon, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Leon I. Merrill, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended fourteen days on account of sickness.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk E. W. Spratley, appointed on nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster G. E. Norris, is assigned to duty on board the Prairie.

Paymaster's Clerk Albert Gaw, appointed on nomination of Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison, is assigned to duty on board the Supply.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold's order of Sept. 6 is modified; he will proceed to Havana to report on board the Resolute.

Lieut. Commander R. G. Davenport is assigned to command the Fish Hawk immediately.

Surgeon A. G. Cabell is detached from the Puget Sound naval station and ordered to Mare Island, Sept. 26, for examination for retirement; he will then proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Grow is assigned to additional duty at the marine rendezvous, Boston.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Dalano is detached from command of the Fish Hawk and ordered to the navy yard, Boston.

Assistant Paymaster F. W. Hart is ordered to the Cassius, Sept. 20.

Assistant Engineer R. D. Hasbrouck, is detached from the Puritan and ordered to the Scindia.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Hayes is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Cassius.

Assistant Engineer D. M. Garrison is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Iowa.

Assistant Engineer E. F. Eckhardt is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Oregon.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett's order, detaching him from the New York, is to take effect immediately.

Commander J. J. Brice, retired, is detached from the navy yard at Mare Island and ordered home.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning's sick leave is extended two months.

Lieut. M. Johnstone is detached from the San Francisco and ordered immediately to the Cassius as executive officer.

Engineer P. E. Ridgely is detached from the San Francisco and ordered immediately to the Cassius.

E. W. J. Sears is assigned to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the works of Bliss & Co.

Ensign W. K. Harrison's order of Sept. 6, detaching him from the Vesuvius and ordering him to the Vicksburg, is modified; when detached from the Vesuvius he may delay reporting two weeks.

Lieut. J. A. Shearman's order of Sept. 12, detaching him from the Katahdin and ordering him to the Cassius, is revoked.

Ensign R. Earle's order of Sept. 10, detaching him from the Hornet and ordering him to the Cassius as watch and division officer, is modified; when detached from the Hornet he is ordered immediately to the San Francisco.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Rieg is detached from the marine rendezvous at Boston and ordered to the Alexander.

Assistant Paymaster F. B. Payne is detached from the Cassius and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign S. D. Baker is detached from the Elfrida and ordered home.

Lieut. L. C. Zerega is detached from command of the Elfrida and ordered home.

Lieut. F. S. Cornwell is detached from the Elfrida and ordered home.

Lieut. James I. Madge is detached from the command of the Wyandotte and ordered home.

Ensign W. R. Wade, Ensign R. T. Moffatt, and Assistant Engineer E. G. Davis are detached from the Wyandotte and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster E. C. Palmer is detached from the Wyandotte and ordered home to settle accounts.

Lieut. R. C. Hull is detached from the navy yard at New York and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Pugsley is detached from the Scindia and ordered to the Puritan.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. D. Ostrander is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Indiana.

Assistant Engineer T. C. Dunlap is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Mittendorff is detached from the Cassius and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Assistant Engineer J. W. Gilmore is detached from the Detroit and ordered home.

Lieut. (junior grade) O. White, Ensign J. R. Harrell, Ensign J. Farnsworth, Assistant Surgeon R. G. LeConte, Lieut. T. M. Morse, Ensign H. H. Smith, Ensign A. W. Russell, Jr., Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Sailer, and Passed Assistant Engineer R. B. Dick were honorably discharged Sept. 12.

Movements of Vessels.

Glacier and Scorpion arrived at Caimanera Sept. 10.

Scorpion sailed from Caimanera for Port Antonio Sept. 12.

Supply sailed fom Tompkinsville for Puerto Rico Sept. 12.

Gloucester arrived at Boston Sept. 12.

Viking arrived at Fort Monroe Sept. 12.

Southery arrived at Fort Monroe and sailed from Fort Monroe for Key West Sept. 12.

Yosemite arrived at Mole St. Nicholas Sept. 12 and sailed for Norfolk Sept. 13.

Amphitrite sailed from Mole St. Nicholas for Norfolk Sept. 13.

Topeka arrived in Brooklyn Sept. 13.

Governor Russell arrived at Norfolk Sept. 13.

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A MONETARY CONFERENCE

Three Papers Read at the Opening Session of the Meeting at Omaha.

GOLD STANDARD SUPPORTED

Edward Atkinson, Horace White, and Louis R. Ehrich Argue Against Various Plans to Fix Money Values by Legislation.

OMAHA, Sept. 13.—The first session of the Monetary Conference, which is to continue three days, was held to-day in the Nebraska Building on the exposition grounds. Many well-known students of financial questions were present and participated in the discussions. The conference was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton, who announced the object of the gathering as follows:

"You have been convoked for a patriotic purpose. That purpose is to candidly discuss the money question, with the intention of ascertaining the best currency for conserving the prosperity, strength, and honor of the American Republic. Three questions demanding your solution are:

"1. Is it the fixed legal ratio enacted between the coins which governs the relative value of the metals in bullion?

"2. Is it the relative value of the metals in bullion which governs the relative value of the coins?

"3. If no single and separate State can maintain a fixed legal ratio between the metals when coined in unlimited quantities, can an international agreement among the principal mercantile countries of the world do so?"

The first paper on the programme was by Edward Atkinson of Boston, and was read by the presiding officer, Mr. Atkinson being absent on account of illness. The subject of the paper was "The Inherent Vice of Legal Tender," and the substance of the author's argument was embraced in the declaration with which it opened: "Good money needs no act of legal tender. Only bad money calls for an act of force or legal tender to make people take it whether they want it or not."

Mr. Atkinson dealt with the history of coinage, and declared that the advocates of free silver, bimetallism, and greenbacks were alike misled by the fallacy that all money is the creation of law, and that it is law that gives it monetary force. They appeared to be incapable of dealing with the great facts of commerce. They substituted theories and falacies which had been exposed over and over again in the history of the world, and which had brought disaster whenever and wherever adopted. Yet Mr. Atkinson said there were men apparently of sincerity and ability that proposed to force fiat money on an unwilling community.

History of the Gold Standard.

On account of the absence of Mr. Atkinson there was no debate on his paper, and Horace White, editor of The New York Evening Post, opened the conference proper with a paper on "The History of the Gold Standard." Mr. White said that the history of the gold standard was a narrative of attempts on the part of governments and people to make two metals, variable in their nature, stable in reference to each other. These attempts were honest but futile.

The pursuit of bimetallism was like the pursuit of an ignis fatuus. The nations, one after another, had abandoned it, so that in 1893 all countries of any commercial importance except four had adopted the single gold standard. The four were India, Chile, Japan, and Russia. All four were then silver-standard countries. All had since adopted the gold standard, or had taken steps to that end. The only nation that had gone back from gold to silver was Spain, and this had been in consequence of her recent misfortunes. Mexico and China were the only countries of any magnitude that voluntarily preserved the silver standard. There were no bimetallic countries now. As to international bimetallism, Mr. White thought that Senator Wolcott had preached its funeral sermon after he came back from his fruitless mission some six months ago.

Mr. White next considered the common saying that there is not gold enough in the world to do the business of the world, and said he could prove that there was enough gold to do our business. At the present time the banks of New York and Boston had three dollars of gold to one dollar of paper in their vaults. The reason for this was that the West and South had drawn nearly all their paper currency away from them. Gold had flowed in from abroad to take its place. If the West and South thought there was not gold enough to do their business, let them send this paper back to New York and ask for gold in exchange. The countenances of the New York bankers would be wreathed in smiles while handing it over to them.

The reason of this plethora of gold was easy to understand. The large crops of the last two years, coinciding with partial failures abroad, had turned the balance of trade in our favor. Accordingly we had imported $111,000,000 of gold during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. We had produced $58,000,000 in our own country, which we had retained, and we had received somewhere from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 from the Klondike. Our stock of gold had increased about $180,000,000 in a little more than one year. Our holdings of gold were now fully $850,000,000, being larger than those of any other country in the world, and it was perfectly absurd to say that there was not enough gold to do our business with. But the evidence was overwhelming that there was enough for other nations also. The amount added to the world's stock during the last eight years was $1,377,000,000, and it was increasing by leaps and bounds.

Redemption of Legal Tenders.

Mr. White sketched the several convulsions of credit that took place between the years 1893 and 1896, all growing out of doubts whether the Government could, if it would, or would if it could, continue to redeem its legal-tender notes on presentation. The various bond issues made for this purpose amounted to $262,000,000. He said it was due to good luck rather than to design that the promise of redemption of the greenback was kept during those years. It was good luck that we had an administration which was determined to use all its powers to that end. It was good luck that there were laws already on the statute book which could be used for that purpose, because the Congress then in session refused to enact any.

Mr. White argued in favor of the bill recently reported by the House Banking Committee which, while not retiring the greenbacks, puts upon the National banks the onus of current redemption of them, and gives the banks the privilege of issuing an equal amount of notes against their general assets, protected by a common safety fund lodged in the Treasury. This would furnish all the money that the business of the country needs, and it would be furnished at the times and in the places where it is needed, which the Government never can do, and which free coinage of silver never can do.

H. P. Bartine of the National Bimetallic League, who replied to Mr. White, spoke in support of the legal tender theory of money in general. He denied that either Mr. Atkinson or Mr. White had made any affirmative showing in behalf of the gold standard; in fact, he denied that any affirmative showing could be made for it. The same law that made 25.8 grains of gold a dollar could have made a dollar of half that amount, and under the law making this a standard dollar, if there were only one ounce of gold in the world it would not be worth more than $20.67. The gold standard, wherever it existed, was a creature of law and nothing else. Gold had no particular intrinsic value. Its value as a money metal was altogether extrinsic, depending upon its relation to other things, and its exchange value was altogether dependent upon the law of supply and demand.

The difference between the supporters of Bryan and those of McKinley in the last campaign, the speaker said, was only a difference of method. One element believed in the free coinage of silver independently and the other was waiting for international concurrence. He made the statement that in the last election practically 13,500,000 voters had gone on record for the free coinage of silver at some time, only 184,000 voting unequivocally for the perpetuation of the gold standard. He quoted Jevons to demonstrate that the general establishment of the gold standard throughout the world would operate disastrously to business. Speaking for an hour, he went into all the arguments in support of silver as a money metal, coordinately with gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A Colorado Gold Man's Views.

Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs spoke on "The Folly and Futility of Fighting Evolution." He said, in part:

"When the International Monetary Conference assembled in Paris in 1867 the remarkable fact was disclosed that although eighteen out of the twenty nations represented were using the silver or the double standard, their vote was a practically unanimous indorsement of the desirability and approaching necessity of the single gold standard. They were doubtless influenced by evolutionary facts, which were so powerful and so clearly defined as to have become irresistible. In the first place, they must have been impressed with the growing relative instability of the two metals. Silver, which had been worth but a little over $1.29 an ounce during the year 1845, sold up to $1.33 in 1851, down to $1.32 in 1852, up to $1.36 in 1859, down to $1.32 1-3 in 1861, up to $1.34½ in 1864, while in the very month in which the conference was sitting its price had again shrunk to nearly $1.32½ per ounce. In the more complex and more sensitive trade organizations of our modern times such fluctuations were becoming unbearable.

"The Paris conference realized that the comparative isolation of the nations was disappearing. The earth had shrunk to a fraction of its former size. The steam railroad was contracting space. Whereas it had taken a sailing vessel from six to twelve weeks to cross the Atlantic, the steamship was then crossing it in less than ten days. Just a year before the assembling of this conference the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid, and the space between Europe and America practically annihilated. This disappearance of national isolation was sure to intensify the struggle between gold and silver and to bring it to a decisive issue.

"The trained economic representatives of that Paris conference could not but have been powerfully swayed by the extraordinary fact that whereas the world's product of gold and silver had been but little over a billion dollars for the twenty years between 1830 and 1850, this production had suddenly, in the seventeen years between 1850 and the year of the conference, risen to approximately three billion dollars. More important still, however, was the fact that this astonishing increase of metallic money was contemporaneous with the growth of a system which, among highly civilized nations, was to render the use of metallic money less and less necessary.

Gold to Remain the Standard.

"The Paris Conference unanimously declared for gold. Its President had said that their work 'was only a seed sown, the germination of which could not be foreseen.' The Franco-Prussian war, three years later, suddenly ripened the seed to fruit. In 1873 Germany introduced the gold standard. The United States and the Latin Union were, in self-protection, compelled to follow, and gold became the single standard of the civilized world. We celebrate this year the silver anniversary of the gold standard. In these twenty-five years the evolutionary progressive tendencies have grown stronger and stronger.

"We will never revert to the silver standard unless we go back to the old conditions of life and trade. Gold will remain the standard. Evolution has decreed it. Silver will have its own work to perform. It will rise again in value owing to an increasing demand from the awakening civilizations of the Far East.

"My views on this great financial question have been the result of gradual evolutionism in my own thinking. I formerly believed in the possibility of the so-called international bimetallism. I have come with some pain and disappointment to discern its hopelessness and its undesirability. The American people will speedily concur in the same conclusion. The question of bimetallism would already have disappeared from our National horizon were it not for the exigencies of our politicians.

"I understand, and I deeply appreciate the bias of our silver-mining States. Like thousands of Far Western men, I have believed that this change of monetary standards, with its consequent accelerated depression of silver and resulting prostration of Western property values, has brought me to the brink of financial ruin. None the less I have honestly tried to keep my eyes open to the truth, and to resist the specious, delusive arguments which self-interest is always so ready to suggest. Every forward evolutional change in life and in civilization has brought disaster and suffering to some. Its ultimate effect, however, is to multiply the happiness and the well being of the many.

"Like their brethren in the South who but a few years ago were eager to sacrifice life and all for their 'lost cause,' the men of the West, redeemed from error, will yet live to bless their defeat in this monetary battle. And the younger men, breaking away from the wiles of politicians, and from the sophisms of deceived deceivers, will open their minds to the clear, impressive facts of financial history, will realize that the advent of the gold standard had become an inexorable necessity in our advanced and highly progressive civilization, and will appreciate and unreservedly admit the folly and the futility of fighting evolution."

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MISSION OF CUBAN DELEGATES.

Representatives of the Junta to Agitate for Independence.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—Several well-known Cubans arrived here on Saturday by the Mascotte, ostensibly as delegates commissioned by the Cuban Junta to facilitate the work of disbanding the Cuban troops. There is reliable authority, however, for the statement that they are really commissioned to agitate the question of Cuban independence. On Sunday night they were present at a meeting held at the residence of one of the most aristocratic families of Havana, and the question of independence was then discussed at length.

Señor Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta, who arrived here on the schooner Alfredo on Sunday, but was not allowed to land, was permitted to-day to go ashore to see his mother.

New Westminster Fire Incendiary.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Sept. 13.—It is generally believed that Sunday's fire was of incendiary origin. The police have arrested Jack Sheppard, a farmer, who has asserted that he knew the fire would happen. Sheppard is considered mentally unbalanced. He was recently in jail for a trivial offense, and when released swore to "do" the town.

Marblehead Ordered to Quebec.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Orders were received to-day by Commander Bowman McCalla of the unprotected cruiser Marblehead, at present in this harbor, to sail with his ship on Thursday morning for Quebec. The ship is ordered there to take part in the celebration, on Sept. 21, of the unveiling of a monument in honor of Champlain, the famous French explorer.

Hazel Blakely's Wound Fatal.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—Hazel Blakely, nine years old, who was shot in the head last Friday by her playmate, Mamie Marsh, died to-night in St. Barnabas's Hospital. The children lived at 21 Bank Street, and were playing in a bedroom, when they found a 38-calibre revolver under a pillow. They began to play with it and it went off.

LIFE INSURANCE HISTORY

John A. McCall's Address Before the National Association of Life Underwriters.

THROUGH TRIALS TO SUCCESS

The Failures of Nine Years and the Lessons Which They Taught—Rise and Value of Industrial Companies.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—At the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters this evening, John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, made an address. Mr. McCall's subject was "A Review of Life Insurance, from the Date of the First National Convention of Insurance Officials, 1871-1897." He spoke at length on the trials and difficulties which beset the organization of the first American life insurance companies and of the matters which came before the first convention of insurance officials, held in May, 1871.

Referring to the matter of taxation of American companies at that time as compared with the taxation of to-day, he said:

"The table shows an increase in taxation by States having tax laws in 1871 of about three-fourths of 1 per cent. for the same amount of business. In twenty-two States taxes are higher than in 1871, and in seventeen States they are lower. The most striking feature of the table is its inequalities. In twenty-five States and Territories, where the New York Life Insurance Company had $317,000,000 insurance in force in 1897, it paid $28,000 in taxes; in twenty-four other States and Territories, where it had $313,000,000 insurance in force, it paid $207,000 in taxes. The taxation of life insurance cannot be said to be founded on any recognized principles of equity or of political economy when in one-half of the Union it is taxed nine times as heavily as it is in the other half."

A Period of Disaster.

Continuing, Mr. McCall said:

"The nine years immediately following the first convention must be accounted the most trying period in the history of American life insurance. The number of companies which ceased doing business in New York was forty-six. Only four reinsured in companies that remained solvent; only ten others paid their liabilities in full. Receivers' reports are incomplete, but a careful examination of such as are accessible shows the total loss to policyholders by failures among American life companies to be about $35,000,000, nearly all of which occurred during this period.

"The loss to solvent companies of business, as well as prestige, during this period was very great. In 1870 the income of the companies doing business in New York was $105,000,000, in 1879 it was $76,000,000; in 1870 the new business was $588,000,000, in 1879 it was $168,000,000; in 1870 the risks in force were $2,024,000,000, in 1879 they were $1,440,000,000. Notwithstanding the removal of so many competitors from the field, the business of the thirty-one solvent companies was less in 1879 than that of the same companies in 1870; their income was $2,000,000 less, their risks in force were $70,000,000 less, and their new business had fallen off over one-half. The total new paid-for business of all the companies in 1879 was nearly $38,000,000 less than has since been written in one year by a single company.

Lessons Learned from Failures.

"It seems clear that the failures resulted from bad management in the broadest sense of the term. It was extravagant, wasteful, dishonest. It paid too much for services rendered; it did not take proper care of the results obtained. The data upon which it proceeded were not deceptive; no company failed because of an excessive death rate, nor (save in a single case) because it was impossible to realize a rate of interest equal to that upon which its premiums were cast. The assumption which failed was that the loading on the net premiums would equal expenses and losses on investments.

Some of the smaller companies were, indeed, honestly managed and re-insured while solvent; their mistake was in reinsuring in badly managed companies. There were others which might have been saved by more judicious handling on the part of officers of the law; their mistake was in approaching so near the "deadline" that officers of the law could drag them over it. In no other business is failure so disastrous as in life insurance; in no other is it so unnecessary; in no other is it, therefore, so inexcusable. It is of no use to lay the blame of failure upon the law that makes a net valuation the test of solvency, because this law existed before most of these companies began business. That was one of the conditions of their life, to be prepared for and conformed to, as much as any other condition.

"As it is the province of history to teach us how we may avoid the mistakes of our predecessors, I venture to suggest the following as some of the safeguards suggested by this study:

"1. The utmost care in making investments—security to be always the paramount consideration.

"2. The necessity of frequent revaluations of securities, and of their rigid adjustment to changing conditions.

"3. The close study of a company's business upon the principles of the 'gain and loss exhibit' now required by several insurance departments.

"4. The assumption for purposes of practical administration of a higher standard of reserve than that by which the company's solvency is tested under the law.

"The first of these suggestions may reduce the rate of interest, but it will save the principal; the second will prevent any serious reduction of assets by insurance officials; the third will locate the fault of administration, if there be one, and the fourth will preserve a strip of neutral ground between the path the company has marked out for itself and the line to which it cannot come near with safety.

Years of Progress.

"The period from 1881 to the present time has been one of uninterrupted progress. There has been but one failure of importance, and the business has steadily grown in public favor. While it required fourteen years to regain the volume of insurance and income reached in 1872 and 1873, it required only seven years more to double it. This time the increase came under healthful financial conditions; it came to companies which had been tried as by fire, and it came to stay. The notable features of this period have been a decline in the interest rate, the rise of industrial insurance, the liberalizing of the policy contract, and an increase in the expense rate.

"Fortunately for the business and for the insured, the industrial business has been done by a few companies, and those doing the bulk of it have been managed with the highest integrity and skill. They have sought to furnish insurance that should be, first of all, safe, and then to make every device for lowering its cost inure to the benefit of policy holders. The industrial companies have had to overcome anew the prejudice which was formerly directed against the companies insuring for larger amounts. Professional philanthropists have again and again conjured up the spectre of children starved and murdered for the sake of an insurance that would scarcely afford decent burial.

"Over against the spectre the industrial companies have once and again set the facts, showing care in the selection of risks and in the payment of claims, and the further fact that the mortality among insured infants is lower than the average infantile mortality. Over against accusations of placing burdens upon poverty, the companies have shown that an increase in industrial insurance has gone hand in hand with an increase in savings bank deposits.

"No review of this period would be complete which failed to take note of the increased expense ratio at which the business has been transacted. In 1871 the ratio of expenses and taxes to premiums for insurance was 21.61 per cent.—the highest point it had yet reached. It then steadily declined to 17.38 in 1875—the lowest point since reached. From 1875 it increased to 30.47 per cent. in 1894—the highest point yet reached; and from that it declined to 29.28 per cent. in 1897.

"The Wisconsin insurance report of the present year shows that the expenses and taxes of all companies doing business in the State were 98 per cent. of the loading earned on premiums received. If we add to the loading the gain on lapsed and surendered policies, considering it as a 'surrender charge' to be used in replacin retiring risks, expenses

Rebating and Lapsing.

"Rebating and lapsing are twins, and, if I may perpetrate an Irish bull, twins born a year part. The lapse follows the rebate, and the rebate is a direct offshoot of improper relations between the agent and his home office. This brings the matter directly home to those of us who hold executive positions, and raises the question as to what kind of agency contract will secure new business in the best way, and by that means reduce lapses to a normal level the second year.

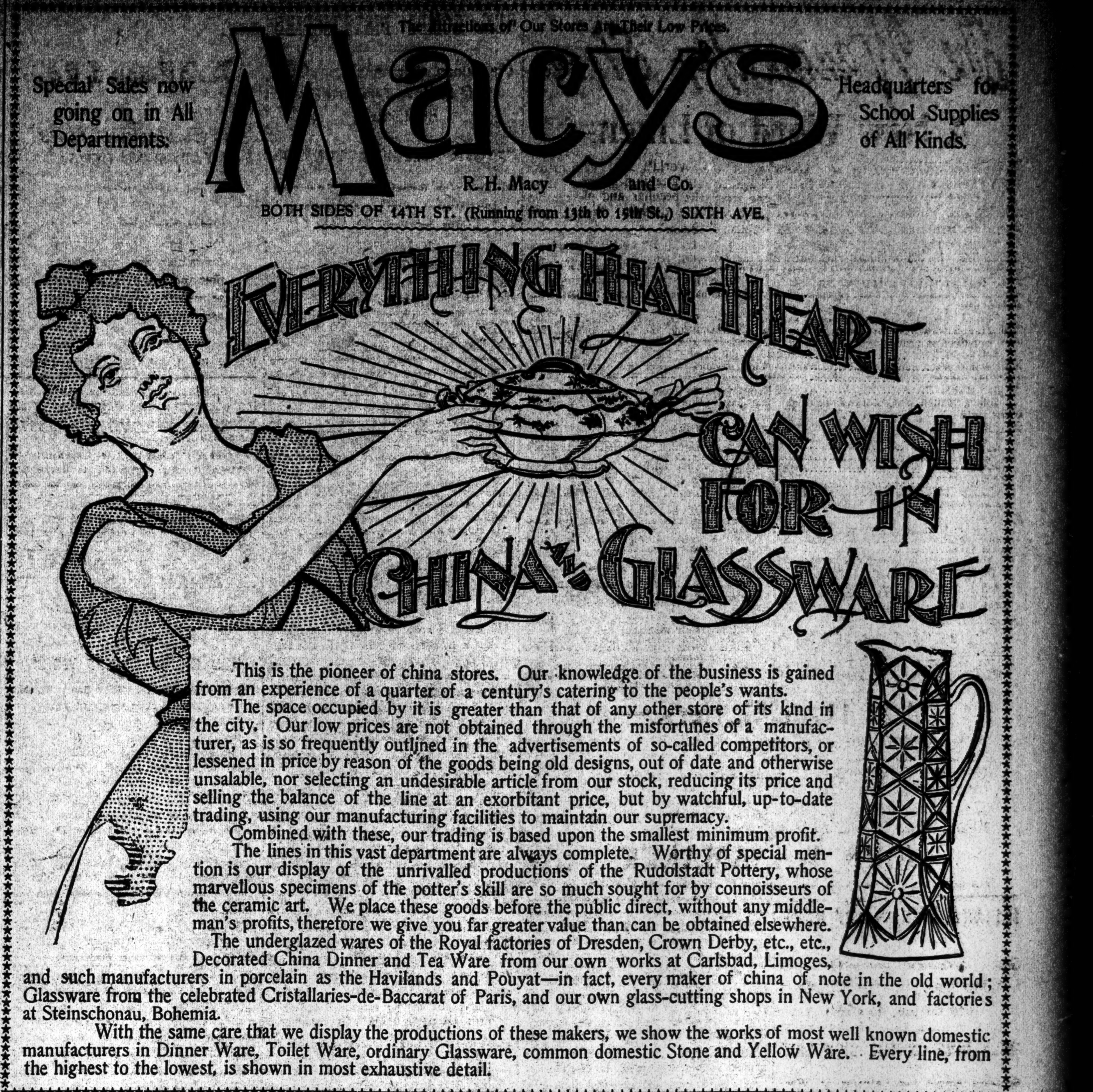
"In attempting to answer this question I of course presuppose that the home office is unalterably opposed to rebating, and is determined to stop it, and that it cannot be tempted by any mere volume of business into winking at facts which indicate its existence, nor induced to retain in its service either the large writer or the small writer if he has been clearly guilty of the rebate offense.

"Assuming that such executive intention exists the rebate evil and its twin—lapse—are not uncontrollable. Supplemental to all this in the company with which I am connected we have devised a plan which is briefly a system of annuities to agents, beginning after a definite period of service, fixed in amount by the persistency of the business secured, and continuing under well-defined condition for life.

"The results in our experience are already marked and gratifying; and while sufficient time has not yet elapsed to afford a complete demonstration, I am satisfied that we have taken a step in the right direction, chiefly because we have bound the agent, closely and directly, to the home office, and have made it to his interest to do his business honorably from the beginning.

"The industrial companies have found that the best remedy for lapses—which threatened to destroy them—is to pay a commission on the increase in premiums in force. This charges up all lapses to agents—so far as commissions on new premiums are concerned—and acts as a wholesale check on the writing of poor business, and on the lapsing of business which ought to persist.

"Whatever we may think of the applicability of industrial insurance methods to insurance under large policies, we must admit that the industrial companies have overcome difficulties that seemed insurmountable, and in the plan outlined above we have, I believe, the essence of the industrial companies' idea as to compensation of agents, which has done so much for them in saving their secured business."



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With the same care that we display the productions of these makers, we show the works of most well known domestic manufacturers in Dinner Ware, Toilet Ware, ordinary Glassware, common domestic Stone and Yellow Ware. Every line, from the highest to the lowest, is shown in most exhaustive detail.

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FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Gov. W. M. Payne, Massachusetts; C. Morla Vicuna, Chilean Minister, Washington; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, Syracuse; Prof. Young, Princeton University; Judge John M. Lea, Nashville.

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MURRAY HILL—William Auld, Havana; J. T. Apsey, Johannesberg, South Africa.

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Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. F. Brooks, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
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Colvig, Mandila L., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
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Easton, W., Gouverneur, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel St. Stephens.
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Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
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Fox, Walter A., Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; general merchandise; Gilsey House.
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Gier, George W., Minersville, Penn.; novelties; New York Hotel.
Glover, W. E., Louisville, Ky.; ladies' tailor; Waldorf.
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Glynn, M. E., Oswego, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Margaret Louise.
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Gee Sisters, Middlebury, Vt.; M. F. Gee, millinery, &c.; 15 East Eleventh Street.
Gee Sisters, Middlebury, Vt.; Josie Galvin, millinery, &c.; 15 East Eleventh Street.
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Goldsmith Brothers & Co., Scranton, Penn.; S. Goldsmith, notions and furnishing goods; 447 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
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Palmer, F. H., Portland, Me.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
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Quinlin, K. H., Auburn, N. Y.; Miss R. Lattimore, millinery; 149 West Twenty-first Street.
Quinlan, Miss K. H., Auburn, N. Y.; millinery; 149 West Twenty-first Street.
Roche, E. M., Yorenstown, Ohio; millinery.
Rushton, Miss M. E., Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; 27 East Eleventh Street.
Reeser, J. D., Dushose, Penn.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Robbins, C. H. D., Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, notions; Grand Hotel.
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Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and trimmings, 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Wasserman Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. M. Sano, ladies' and infants' wear, 500 Broome Street; Grand Union Hotel.
West, J. B., Rochester, N. Y.; machinery; Hotel Gerlach.
Zercher, A., Lancaster, Penn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

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Tennessee Soldier a Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Walter Rosser, a private of a Tennessee regiment, to-night shot and killed Henry Hildebrandt, an employe of the Spreckels market, in this city. Rosser was walking in Market Street, and, seeing provisions exposed to view, it is alleged, started to help himself, and was told by Hildebrandt to move on about his business. Rosser, instead of complying, immediately drew his revolver and fired, killing Hildebrandt instantly. Rosser is in jail.

Cricket Game on Staten Island.

New Yorkers will have an opportunity to-day to witness a cricket game between the "Colts" of Philadelphia and the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston, S. I. The Philadelphia team will include such well-known young experts as N. Z. Graves, F. G. Pearson, F. A. Green, W. P. Seymour, W. F. Baker, C. A. D. Maul, J. L. Dallam, H. W. Middleton, E. T. Green, and H. P. Austin.

Boston Cricketers Badly Beaten.

The Boston Zingari cricket team wound up its tour yesterday at Bergen Point, where the team of the New Jersey Athletic Club gained an easy victory by 172 runs. The visitors were quickly disposed of for a total of 55, but the New Jersey batsmen found the bowling of the Bostonians comparatively easy, and they occupied the wickets for the greater portion of the day, running up a score of 227.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..........515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
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"MORE TROUBLE WITH SPAIN"?

Gen. WHEELER's opinion that we are going to have more trouble with Spain over the Philippines will not be shared by many of his countrymen. We have ourselves pointed out that there was a chance that the opposition in Spain might take the form, not merely of a criticism of the conduct of the war, but of insisting that Spain was not beaten and should not have surrendered. Of course the proposition would be essentially absurd, but it is not certain that its absurdity would secure its rejection in Spain. If the opposition succeeded in turning out the Ministry on this ground they would be forced to make a show of withdrawing from the protocol. In this case, as Spain has a large army in Cuba intact, except for the withdrawal of the garrison of Santiago, it would be necessary for us to make a show of force. In any case it is desirable that we maintain an effective army until peace is actually signed, and so the universal and promiscuous mustering out of men who are just becoming soldiers seems premature.

But to say this is by no means to go the length of Gen. WHEELER, and to say that "the war is not over." Of course, if Spain could not fight us with a navy, she cannot fight us without a navy. She may, under the advice of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians, threaten war, but she is not in a position, military or financial, to make war. It would be crazy as well as criminal for a Spanish Ministry to pretend that she is not at our mercy. All the available force she has is the garrison of Cuba. She can neither reinforce it nor supply it. In Puerto Rico she has nothing. In the Philippines she has nothing. The peninsula itself is probably at our mercy, and it has been amicably suggested that we should follow the example of SOULT and loot the Madrid gallery for our indemnity. But at any rate Spain can do nothing to regain Puerto Rico, nothing to regain the Philippines, and nothing to save Cuba. A Spanish Ministry might conceivably bluster and make trouble, and it is to meet this contingency that it behooves us to keep a strong force under arms until peace is actually made. But there cannot be a public man in Spain who does not know that a renewal of the war would not only ruin Spain, but, what is more to the purpose with a Spanish politician, who does not know that it would ruin him.

ASTONISHMENT EASILY CALMED.

A journalistic defender of spoilsmen and of the spoils system makes the unanimous commendation which Col. HAY has earned and won since he went to London an excuse for wondering how "self-styled reformers" have the audacity to criticise a method of appointment to diplomatic and Consular positions that, in this and many other cases, has provided the country with most excellent representatives. Well, it doubtless does seem strange—to people unwilling or unable to give the matter a little thoughtful consideration.

So far as can now be recalled no would-be reformer, self-styled or other, has ever denied that men thoroughly qualified for maintaining the credit and reputation of the country have frequently been sent from the United States to foreign capitals. The work of these men is a part of history, and name after name might be mentioned of which every American is honestly proud. These facts, however, are not proof that political debts should be paid with more or less well remunerated berths in the foreign service; still less do they disprove that in almost numberless instances Consular positions have been given to politicians without one qualification for filling them, except [illegible] of the attached salaries.

The truth is, that when it came to filling the obviously important posts, exactly those principles have been applied which should determine the selection of all our representatives, from the humblest Consular agent up through every rank. In other words, our admired and commended Ambassadors and Ministers have, with few exceptions, been chosen because of a confident belief that they were competent to protect and further National interests. It is true that this belief was based, not on a civil service examination, but upon personal knowledge. That is not an essential point, however, for the advocates of such examinations do not claim that they are the only means of discovering competency; they simply assert that examinations do establish competency, and that they furnish the one easy and practicable system when appointments are too numerous to be made from personal knowledge. They also claim that only by changing foreign service from an avocation to a vocation, with prospects of advancement when earned, can the existing scandals be abolished.

FRANCE AND DISARMAMENT.

It is curious to note how European opinion in general unites in regarding the Czar's proposal for universal disarmament as "a counsel of perfection" having no traceable relation to practical politics. There is, however, one conspicuous exception. It is admitted that it is likely to have highly practical results upon the relations of Russia and France. Even before the Parisian cry of alarm and resentment was raised it was anticipated in Russia. One leading journal of St. Petersburg, the Novoe Vremya, admits that the Czar's proposal constitutes "a material proof that France can look for no aid from Russia toward the realization of those aims on behalf of which she concluded her alliance with Russia." The London Times justly observes that this expression of Russian sentiment is "frank, not to say cynical." The bewilderment of the French over a proposal to disarm, leaving Alsace-Lorraine in the possession of Germany, must have been speedily turned into resentment by the reflection that it may probably have been precisely to convey this notification to France that the Czar's cool-headed advisers acquiesced in the promulgation of his impulsive manifesto, the generosity and humanity of his own motives not being by anybody called in question.

But it appears that the German acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine is not the only grievance upon the redress of which France will insist before she will consider any proposals for disarmament. The British occupation of Egypt is a grievance only less acute and important than that of Alsace-Lorraine. The French Ambassador at Berlin, who was naturally withheld by considerations of diplomatic propriety from discussing the major grievance, has revenged himself by unbosoming himself about the minor. "What power," he inquires, in an interview with the correspondent of a Viennese journal, "what power with important interests to defend on the Nile could consent to disarm until Egypt and the Suez Canal were again set free? At that conference England would at length be forced to show her hand and declare her ultimate aims."

In this there is nothing of cynicism. On the contrary, there seems to be something of naïve. England has been "showing her hand" in Egypt for some fifteen years and "declaring her ultimate aims" by actions which speak much louder than words. The interests of France upon the Nile may seem "important" to official Frenchmen, but they seem rather fantastic to other people, like the "interests" in Indo-China, which have for so many years appeared upon the wrong side of the French budget. On the other hand, that there should be no adverse control of the Suez Canal is of vital necessity to England, and her control of Egypt, apart from British financial interest in Egypt itself, is a means to the end of preventing such an adverse control. France had her opportunity for a joint control, and let it go. Of course, England can not and will not let go her control. If she were obliged to "declare her ultimate aims" in words she would very likely choose the words of a French Marshal on a famous occasion: "Here I am: here I stay."

"The policy of pouting" is no more engaging for a nation than for an individual. A nation whose international policy consists largely of grievances is likely to bore other nations, much as the individual who cherishes and airs his personal grievances becomes a social nuisance. France would be much handicapped by entering an international conference as a nation with two grievances. She would be the more handicapped because one of her grievances would make her the enemy of peace and the other the enemy of civilization.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

In uttering his now inconveniently famous declaration that "War is war," it is at least possible that Secretary ALGER voiced the prevailing sentiment of the official class with which much of his time is passed, rather than a callousness to human suffering peculiar to himself. The words are not necessarily reprehensible, for one can easily imagine complaints to which they would be a sufficient and proper reply. Unfortunately, however, the phrase is susceptible of many interpretations—of as many, probably, as it has users—and there can be very wide differences of opinion as to what consequences of war are inevitable and what avoidable.

A bureau chief is naturally prone to consider the army as a piece of mechanism, complex, but still a unit, designed for the accomplishment of certain ends. It is not his business to think much about individual soldiers, and he does not do it. Rules and regulations assume great importance in his eyes, and it is not easy for him to admit that this or that special case justifies violation of a "system" approved by high authority and sanctioned, if not sanctified, by the passage of the years. When such a man asserts that "war is war" he doubtless seeks to excuse the infliction of hardships which, to a man whose son has died of starvation or neglect, seem to be beyond excuse, and his attitude is taken as betraying levity of mind nothing less than criminal. So it is, from the bereaved father's point of view, and yet the bureau chief is probably as well intentioned as the average citizen.

Involved in this question is the fact that while we are distinctly a fighting nation, we are, to our inestimable credit and profit, as distinctly not a military nation. But we have military classes, and hence at times like the present bitter controversies arise. The professional army administrator follows his routine path, contemptuously indifferent to civilian criticism, while the general public, judging by entirely different standards, fiercely demands and finally compels the adoption of new methods.

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

There seems to be a somewhat general inclination to suspect "crookedness" in the relation between the Government and the railways over which troops have been transported to and from the several camps. Whether or not these suspicions have a basis of fact is a question not definitely to be answered from any data now at hand. Many people think they see "something queer," something that hints of the use of influence that, among subordinate officials at least, may have taken a monetary form. It is easy to be too keen, however, and the mere drawing and keeping of an exclusive contract is far from indubitable evidence of fraud.

To be specific, the Long Island Railway has been the subject of much unkind comment. It has been plain enough that this road has tried to do considerably more than its facilities warranted it in attempting. Many soldiers, in consequence, have suffered, and more than one or two have died outright. Meanwhile the safe and convenient water route between the city and Montauk Point has been almost ignored, and the favorite explanation of this neglect has been the rumor of a contract under which the railway company was to have a strict monopoly of the transportation work.

It seems that the rumor was measurably correct. The railway officials now state openly that, in consideration of materially reduced rates, the Government promised to use no steamers except its own in carrying men and supplies to Camp Wikoff, and that everything else should go over the company's line. Of course THE TIMES holds no brief for the Long Island Railway, but simple justice requires the admission that, if the Government was willing to make such a contract, there was no reason why the railway company should not accept it.

In this instance as in so many others the whole responsibility rests on the War Department. That department could and should have ascertained just what the Long Island Railway was able to do, just how much there was to be done, and just what the doing was worth. The department was under no compulsion to get "materially reduced rates" at the cost of materially increased suffering, or even inconvenience among the enlisted men. It was not asked or expected to save money in that way, and if, to accept the most charitable theory, it has done so, the list of its sins and follies is thereby lengthened.

THE IOWA AND THE OREGON.

It is a matter for public congratulation that the navy of the United States will soon be increased by the addition to the active list of three of the finest battleships in the world. Since the wonderful performances of the Oregon in the late war with Spain the habit has grown upon our people of speaking of the vessels of the navy in superlative terms, but there are good reasons for believing that in most instances these terms are justified. The approaching departure of the Iowa and the Oregon on a long voyage to Honolulu, with Manila as their probable ultimate destination, calls attention afresh to far-reaching battleships as a class.

The powers of the Oregon as a seagoing ship have been thoroughly demonstrated, and the public will await with interest the record which the Iowa is to have an opportunity of making. The coal capacity of the three ships of the Oregon class and that of the Iowa is almost the same, but the Oregon and her sisters, the Indiana and the Massachusetts, are rated as capable of steaming 16,000 miles at 10 knots an hour, while the Iowa's steaming radius is put down as 7,400 miles. The Oregon has proved herself capable of better than 16½ knots an hour in action, and of making the long voyage from San Francisco to Key West at a better average than 10 knots an hour. It is probable that the Iowa can do as well, and the public will eagerly await the completion of her coming voyage.

The Kentucky and Kearsarge are accredited with a steaming radius of 6,000 miles at 10 knots an hour, while their armament by the substitution of 14 five-inch guns for the 4 six-inch guns of the Oregon class more than overbalances that of the older ships, though it numbers 4 eight-inch guns against their 8 each. These new ships will be powerful and timely additions to a navy upon which the country, with its extended outlying possessions, must rely more and more for its security. If we had these ships and the Alabama now in commission we should be spared the necessity of despatching the Iowa and the Oregon on their long voyage.

Perhaps the splendid achievement of the Oregon may be accepted as a recompense for the absence of these new ships at the beginning of the war. If we had possessed them than the Oregon might have reposed safely in the waters of the Pacific, and we might not have known that we had the best battleship in the world. But finding out things through the pressure of necessity is not quite the wisest process in war, and besides it is an especial privilege of the army, not the navy. We may rejoice, therefore, that we are to begin building three new battleships, and that they are to be capable of a rate of speed which a few years ago was deemed sufficient for a cruiser.

Since it is decided that the Iowa and the Oregon are needed in the Pacific it would be wise to send them thither by way of the Suez Canal. Indeed it looks, on the face of it, to be quite too good an opportunity to lose. Our navy has gained so much prestige abroad that we should lose no opportunity of impressing upon Europe a lively sense of our sea power. We cannot avail ourselves of the opportunity to let our great battleships flash along under the gaze of European experts if we send them to Manila or Honolulu by way of the Straits of Magellan. No one will see them as they skirt the coasts of South America except a few who already know what they look like. But if we send them through the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean we may be sure that Europe will see to it that the naval commanders in those waters observe what they are doing and how they do it.

This plan cannot be objectionable on the ground of expense or time. The Washington authorities have stated that the distance to Honolulu is about 13,200 miles. It is not quite 14,000 the other way. It would take the two vessels somewhat longer, perhaps, on account of the necessary delay in going through the Suez Canal, but the difference would not be a serious one. It would be more than counterbalanced by the fact that the ships would be able to touch at more ports where they could be reached by telegraphic communication. Furthermore, Manila would be directly in their course. Going to Honolulu by way of Magellan they would on arriving at Hawaii be cut off from cable communication at a point over 2,000 miles from this country and nearly 5,000 miles from Manila. That 5,000 miles could be saved in case of necessity by going the other way. It seems that all the arguments are in favor of going eastward, and the two ships ought to be sent in that direction.

While Gen. LAWTON is assuaging the ire of the Cubans by giving them offices and otherwise recognizing their interest in the island, his colleague, Gen. WOOD, is rapidly turning Santiago into a habitable city by clearing away the accumulated evidences of centuries of neglect. Buzzards as scavengers have their merits, and of course those unamiable but conscientious birds will retain under American rule all the privileges and exemptions which the Spaniards gave them. Their labors have been much lightened, however, by a vigorous employment of shovels and hoes, and already the reforming eye, precursor of the reforming hand, has been directed toward the stagnant waters of the harbor. Work of this sort is calculated to have a good effect on other things than death rates. It is practical philanthropy, and teaches lessons which, joined to those given at Caney and San Juan, cannot fail to correct many Cuban misapprehensions as to American abilities and intentions. It is a pity that all this good seed could not have been sown at Havana, where more people could see the crop and learn the methods of culture. But Havana's turn will come, and with regenerated Santiago to serve as a model, of course the conversion of the capital to new ways will be rendered more rapid and easy.

Military experts have professed some dissatisfaction with our little war because it left many problems unsolved and developed no particularly new methods of destroying life and property. But though the experts complain, they have not failed to note the defensive value of barbed wire as used by the Spaniards. This was really the most valuable lesson of the campaign, from the professional point of view, for, of course, it was about as well known before the war as since that men counted for more than ships and the determination to do for more than the willingness to die. But the barbed wire was a novelty; at any rate it had not hitherto been employed to any great extent in conflicts between men claiming to be civilized. The circumstance that in Cuba it was used by the losing side does not hide the fact that here is a cheap and convenient device for checking attacks from a foe of superior strength. Barbed wire will not stop bullets, but it will delay men, and delay even for five minutes is long enough to permit machine guns to do a lot of execution.

There is a pathetic as well as an amusing element in AGUINALDO's demand for a share of the booty which the capture of Manila has thrown into American hands. His ideas of war are antiquated—not so very antiquated, by the way—and he naturally wants to do a part of the plundering as well as a part of the fighting. Of course, he is a most reprehensible person, but it must be remembered that he was born and brought up under the rule of a nation which, to speak well within limits, is not quite up to date. He is not a man without experience. Though he has never before seen the taking of a city as large as Manila, yet he has watched the capture of many a village, and has noted what course the victors pursued. He had every reason to suppose that European civilization is higher than American civilization, for the Spaniards had told him so. It is small wonder, therefore, that his mind ran on booty. AGUINALDO has much to learn and not less to unlearn. By working very hard, without any distractions like these necessarily incidental to the establishment of a native republic, he may succeed in accomplishing both tasks. Meanwhile it is well to judge him leniently.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gutters are dangerous things in New Orleans. A negro laborer was drowned in one of them in the heart of the city a few nights ago.

* * *

Secretary of State Lesueur of Missouri has refused to accept for filing, as required by law, either one of the Populist State tickets recently nominated. He says he cannot tell which is the regular and lawful ticket, and so has rejected both. He wants a judicial decision as to the "regularity" of the tickets under the State law.

* * *

Boarding-house keepers will rejoice to know that the war with Spain will not cut off entirely the supply of their staple table delicacy—prunes. California has come to the rescue with a crop of 84,000 tons this years from orchards which aggregate 55,000 acres. At least 10,000 more acres will be in bearing next year, and a crop of 100,000 tons of green prunes is prophesied for the first year of the next century.

* * *

Two of Boston's funny men "held up" John B. Schoeffel, manager of the Tremont Theatre, when he was driving from Boston to his Summer home, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, last Saturday night. They did it on a wager and for a "joke." It didn't seem so funny after Mr. Schoeffel had knocked one of them down and horse-whipped the other until he cried for mercy and only got it when he revealed his identity.

* * *

Because they did not have fire engines enough to successfully fight a big fire down in Memphis, Tenn., last Friday, firemen of the companies had to devote themselves at intervals to drenching the various squads of hosemen to prevent them from being prostrated by the intense heat. This is said to be the first time that a disastrous fire was ever subdued under such peculiar circumstances.

* * *

Baby mackerel have been a favorite breakfast dish at Boston seashore resorts this Summer. Fishermen have raised a protest against the wholesale destruction of these little fish, as they see a possible mackerel famine in the near future, something similar to the lobster famine of the present time. This object lesson has taught these toilers of the sea something, and there will be a howl in Boston for protective legislation for mackerel this Winter.

THAT FRENCH ROYALIST'S MISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to your valued paper of Tuesday last the Comte de Bejon de Larouziere, royalist, of Paris, lost no time in impressing upon the mind of the public the fact that he has come to this country for some other purpose than to simply visit his wife's relatives. The short period which elapsed between the time of his arrival and his appearance before the public as a defender of the tottering military cabal in France arouses something more than a suspicion of the object of his visit and the nature of the credentials he bears.

His statement gives every indication of careful preparation, and leaves no doubt that he knew perfectly well, not only what to say, but in what words to couch his expressions. There can be no doubt, therefore, that he comes as the emissary of that French party which has been placed in so precarious a condition by the recent astonishing developments in the Dreyfus case.

The Count as a hereditary nobleman naturally belongs to that party which has at all times been inimical to republican institutions, even in the limited degree in which they exist in France. He is a member of the royalist faction, according to his own statement, and of a necessity a violent partisan of the anti-Dreyfus factions.

He is a member of that party, viz., the nobility, which, at the instance of Pope Leo XIII. gave up open opposition to the Republic, and was counseled to fling aside the old, bitter antagonism and seek political power under the new régime. But instead of accepting existing conditions they began again to meddle with the affairs of the republic, to the embarrassment of the Government and the discomfiture of certain classes of the people.

The Count belongs to that faction which succeeding in uniting the ultramontaine party with the military party, and in securing for themselves the most important and influential positions. By this means they were once more enabled to demonstrate their chauvinism against all French non-Catholics, and especially the minority of all parties, the Jews. All the indications have tended to this point, which has finally proved the long-foreseen culmination.

Matters in France have now resolved themselves into this question: "Shall this new party govern France, or shall France govern herself according to her republican Constitution?"

The animus of the Count's statements is clearly shown in his estimate of the characters of those concerned in the Government and the Dreyfus matter. All who believe in the guilt of the unfortunate exile are nice gentlemen, while those who hold that Dreyfus might possibly be a wronged man are the exact opposite. It is true, the Count admits, that the army officers may have been prejudiced against Dreyfus, and may have forged letters and evidence to convict him, because they hate the Jews, but aside from the forged documents, the Count has it from an intimate friend who sat on the court-martial, there is enough evidence to convict Dreyfus. And yet the Count maintains that if there is to be a new trial, and Dreyfus be acquitted, there will be a revolution in France. So confident is the Count there will be, can be, no new trial, that he offers the reporter who interviewed him valuable gems or Continental tours if there be a new trial granted. At the very moment the Count was indulging in these generous vaporings, the French Cabinet was arriving at the unanimous conclusion to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case.

That the Count has come to engage the sympathies of the American people for his new party is as evident as it is that his undue haste in unloading his instructions has made him ridiculous in the eyes of the American people, who are by no means as stupid and credulous as the husband of the beautiful California lady would have us believe. The unlooked-for rapidity with which events have transpired in France has upset the Count's calculations, and as he evidently had only one set of instructions along, his mission may be looked upon as a failure, and the incident as closed.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9, 1898. I. M. W.

A PROMOTION GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has seemed to me, first, that great injustice has been done in the navy in promoting men over the heads of others, who, while not in the eye of the public, have done their full duty, and, second, that some of the men promoted have secured more honor and more advancement than they deserved.

I wrote a friend, an officer in the navy, expressing this view, and asking an expression of his opinion. His reply, in part, is as follows:

"You ask my opinion of Hobson. All that can be said in regard to his action is that it was plucky and picturesque; otherwise it was a most complete failure, as he accomplished absolutely nothing; in fact, it might have done harm had the Spaniards taken advantage of the sense of security that our fleet had that they were bottled up. Hobson was a man with no experience whatever in handling a ship, and hence his failure. I think that there were hundreds of things during the war more plucky and better done, but they did not appeal to newspapers, not being as sensational."

My friend was on shore duty when the war broke out, and the Ordnance Department would not relieve him, stating that he was absolutely necessary where he was. [illegible] President McKinley [illegible] war is over he has the mortification of having men in action promoted over him; in other words, he is put back on the list because he did well an unpleasant duty. Is this right? READER.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

WORD "AGED" MISAPPLIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you invite letters on all sorts of subjects, I venture to address you on what I, together with a large number of your readers, consider a grievance. It is a grievance which almost all the newspapers inflict, but I write to you, as THE TIMES is pre-eminently my paper. This is what I have to complain of: Every few days I notice a heading about an aged man or woman hit by a cable or trolley car or wagon or something of the kind, and immediately upon reading the word "aged" there comes before the mind a vision of bow-backed feebleness or slobbering imbecility that seems to have invited such accident. But when I come to reach the paragraph I often find that this so-called "aged" person is only forty-eight or fifty years old.

Now all this is extremely discouraging to a large number of your readers who range, say, from fifty to sixty years of age, and so far from regarding themselves as "aged," or "venerable," or "advanced in years," feel themselves not only quite strong, but even lively, if not frisky, and capable of much work and enjoyment yet in life.

It is for you to calculate how many of your readers you can afford to exasperate and possibly lose as subscribers by representing them as being of the feeble and helpless class indicated by aged. Cannot THE TIMES lead off in the reform by instructing its reporters to describe none of the ages I have indicated as in any sense aged or venerable people? Why not draw the line, say, at seventy-five, and class all under that age as juvenis and only those above it as senis, and so spare the feelings of a large number of your readers? JUVENIS.

Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1898.

MORE TERRITORY DESIRABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Intelligent and thoughtful readers of a certain old and admirable political volume, entitled "The Federalist," wherein may be found the uncommonly able and instructive treatises of Madison and Hamilton and Jay, written more than 100 years ago, on the various theories and forms of civil government which had previously existed in all ages and countries of the world, must have been deeply impressed with the delicate yet decisive differences delineated between pure democracy on the one hand and true republicanism on the other.

Madison especially, in strong and stately diction, proved conclusively that, whereas democracy is generally content with fixed limits and rigid discipline for itself, and endeavors to attain its ends directly by demand of voice rather than by the circuitous means of delegations or by the indirections of diplomacy, the principles and peculiarities of republicanism, when prudently applied, are found to be more flexible and elastic and diffusive, and through trusty and astute representatives may reach out almost indefinitely, in any and every direction, for the just and full and final accomplishment of its purposes.

Sagaciously and rightfully administered, our American system of government, which, as the illustrious English statesman Gladstone himself has frankly admitted, is the wisest and best that has ever yet emanated from the heads and hearts of high-minded and well-meaning men, is superlatively adapted to whatever additional extension of influence and control, whether near or distant, that circumstances may suggest or dictate in the real interests of all concerned.

On the broad and benign bases of truth and justice and wisdom, five properly constituted and thoroughly organized republics ought to be quite competent to govern respectively and efficaciously, and equitably and honorably the five great continents, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa; and as there is now a strong and propitious tendency throughout the world, particularly among all the purely white and advanced and advancing races of mankind, to the aggregation, rather than to the disintegration, of huge nationalities, it is a question whether, for the universal and permanent welfare of all, both governed and governing, the unification and consolidation of powers thus faintly foreshadowed may not, within the next century, or the next, be effected as beneficent forces that will secure unprecedented amity and progress and prosperity for the whole human family.

As an indispensable characteristic of the unparalleled and superexcellent merits of the worldwide and world-embracing statesmanship thus suggested, effective and inviolable provision should be made for the public recognition and for the official use of not more than three of the living languages on any one of the five continents, and all the better if restricted to only one; still better, in fact, if eventually all the continents, and all the islands, and all the oceans, and all the seas could be induced to adopt and write and speak only one language—and that the language first uttered, with comparative accuracy and potency and grandeur, less than 400 years ago, by William Shakespeare and Francis Bacon.

Also much better, far better, infinitely better, if this contemplated world-covering and world-controlling statesmanship shall soon make such matchless and masterly discoveries and applications of the scientific and now more than half-hidden secrets of anthropology and ethnology, as will render it entirely certain and inevitable that anywhere and everywhere upon the earth, 200 years hence, or earlier, may be found, individually and collectively, only the homogeneous and superior and progressive race or races to which belonged George Washington and Abraham Lincoln and other big-brained and blue-blooded and fair-faced demi-gods.

As regards the Philippine Islands and all other insular territories recently under Spanish domination and misgovernment and mongrelism, excepting only those Iberian possessions washed on all sides by the waters of the Mediterranean Sea, and possibly Cuba, (for a brief and somewhat indefinite period,) in the Caribbean Sea, they ought, in my opinion, to be brought at once and forever retained within the jurisdiction of the United States. Very much and demonstrably less would this judicious action be for the aggrandizement of America than for the benefit of the said islands themselves, for they would become the immediate and abiding gainers of protection from despoliation and from despotism, and, at the same time, be left practically free to pursue their own vocations for their own behoof amid the friendly and exhilarating comportment of all their countrymen.

No matter how large the island, or how small; even though it should be of only sufficient area for a duck's nest, or so tiny that its entire superficies could be conveniently covered with the crown of a derby hat, it should soon be fittingly honored and blessed beneath the graceful and gracious folds of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Will President McKinley and his Cabinet and his Peace Commissioners bring to the said islands the anticipated advantages, and to ourselves the well-earned properties and prestige, thus fairly and fervently desired? If so, well and good; in which case I shall be inclined to vote for him for a second term, as I had the pleasure of voting to place him in his present position. If not, as a sort of tardy recognition of the brilliantly pre-eminent merits of our navy, our army having already, time and again, been accorded its full share of honors—far more than its share, in fact, since we so foolishly and disgracefully and shamelessly adopted Algerine methods—my preference for a Federal ticket in 1900 will probably be:

For President—George Dewey of the Philippines.

For Vice President—Winfield Scott Schley of the Antilles.

Meanwhile two years prior to the time indicated above, I sincerely hope to have the privilege of participating in the election of the obviously worthy and well qualified Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of the transcendently great State of New York.

Even under extraordinarily adverse and difficult conditions, and on occasions of almost bewildering emergencies, immense numbers of our people, very many more in proportion to population than can be found in any other country on the face of the earth, possess a profound genius and an amazing aptitude for devising and directing all the formalities and functions requisite for good government; so much so, indeed, that the merest brief, or the barest outline, of instructions from Washington to our Governors in far-off regions will amply suffice. Little or nothing else will be necessary but to tell them, in few words, to Americanize such and such places by means of the English language and common schools and secular education.

Sufficiently instructed in that simple and concise manner, the prescient appointees will know full well what to do; and, though they may be 6,000 or 7,000 miles away from the source of authority, they will doubtless perform their respective tasks with as much proficiency and probity and alacrity as if they were rendering similar services in Kansas, or Arizona, or in Oklahoma. Promptly aiding and facilitating our remote Governors and other officials abroad, will be our ever-ready and remedy-finding and rectifying navies and our grand and glorious armies (minus Alger) on both the Atlantic and the Pacific; and those fighting and formidable forces will assuredly, if duty calls them to action, be only too happy to adduce additional and indubitable evidences of their courage and capacity to execute, with marvelous thoroughness and dispatch, the perilous tasks which they all so well and so commendably understand.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898. ONWARD.

THE TROLLEY TRACK CONDUITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question asked by your correspondent, Y. M., as to the use that is to be made by the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the very numerous underground conduits which they are laying alongside their tracks all over the city was ventilated some time ago, especially in conjunction with the Amsterdam Avenue four-track agitation, and the street railroad company then gave various specious explanations, such as given to your representative.

The true purpose of the conduits is probably to be found in the following section of the notorious so-called Eldridge Railroad bill, which passed the Legislature at Albany with amazing ease, and was stopped only by Gov. Black—to his credit, be it said—on the protest of citizens of New York, who went to Albany and exposed the many rascally provisions of the bill, which was all for the companies, and nothing for the people. The passage is as follows, Page 22, lines 19 to 28:

"And any such railroad corporation operating its road by electricity in any city of the first class may sell and deliver its surplus current at any point on its line to any other railroad corporation or corporation authorized to sell electricity."

Here was a bold attempt to smuggle into a long and tedious bill a new franchise of great value without one penny of compensation to the city. "Surplus current!" Who is to determine what is a surplus current? The company might generate electricity in enormous quantities and deliver it through conduits laid in the public streets without any compensation to the city.

Let the Metropolitan stick to its own and proper business, and it will receive public approbation and favor, and if it asks any more privileges, come out honestly and pay for them. T. A. F.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898.

What Was Done in '61.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reading of the following resolutions, published by the United States Sanitary Commission shortly after the battle of Bull Run, (July, 1861,) may be useful:

Resolved, That it is the public conviction of this commission that the soldiers themselves, in their painful experience of want of leaders and protectors, would heartily welcome a rigid discipline exerted over their officers and themselves; that the public would hail with joy the inauguration of a decisive, prompt, and rigid rule, extending alike to officers and men; and that any despondency or doubt connected with cur military and National prospects, or with the health and security of our troops, would disappear with the first indications of rigid order enforced with impartial authority throughout the whole army.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Commission assure Major Gen. McClellan in advance of all the moral support and sympathy of their numerous constituents, and beg him to believe that the humane, the intelligent, the religious, the patriotic, will uphold his hands in every endeavor to communicate a spirit of subordination, fidelity, and obedience to the troops, even by resort, if found necessary, to the utmost rigor of military law, believing that the health, comfort, and efficiency of the army are all united in their dependence on a strict, uniform and all-pervading military discipline.

New York, Sept. 13, 1898. M.

The War Department Investigation.

From The Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES foresees that the War Department investigation set on foot by the President will be "both impotent and superfluous," because the committee "cannot issue a subpoena nor compel any witness to attend and testify," and because an investigation touching the conduct of the President's subordinates would be in reality an inquiry into the conduct of the President himself. Doubtless there will be difficulty in getting some witnesses to testify; but there will be thousands of willing inculpatory witnesses and hundreds of willing exculpatory witnesses, out of the mass of whose testimony the jury of experts may reach a proper verdict.

We do not believe it possible that the men named by the President will fail, upon examination, to make such report as will compel the President to give Secretary Alger his walking papers. But it would have been vastly better, as THE TIMES suggests, to have turned Alger out in answer to already apparent mismanagement and misdoing. A man in his position should be judged by results. He should not be permitted to escape censure by taking refuge behind the imperishable achievements of the soldiers who have been helpless victims of his incompetence.

NUGGETS.

Very Appropriate.

"I understand they sang the hotel keeper's favorite hymn at his funeral."

"What was it?"

"'Abide with Me.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Her Way.

"There's a young woman who makes little things count."

"How does she do it?"

"Teaches arithmetic in a primary school."—Boston Globe.

In Indiana as Elsewhere.

"In the beginning," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "man is much concerned that his little wife's heart shall always be light. Later, he pays more attention to the weight of the biscuit."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Borrower's Ruse.

Cuteleigh—I'm sorry to hear you're broke, Buteleigh.

Buteleigh—Broke! Who's broke? What's the matter with this (showing a handful of gold?)

Cuteleigh—Nothing. Lend me twenty, will you?—Chicago Journal.

TELLING THEM OF TAMPA.

George Hobart in Baltimore American.

Weary months I've spent in Tampa, where
the luscious hardtack grows;
'Tis a wondrous fruit, dear sister, which
fact ev'ry soldier knows.
And it grows—please pass the butter!—
grows in Tampa, as I said—
Sister! just a few potatoes! Mother, won't
you pass the bread!

There's another curious product of that
most peculiar land,
'Tis the pig-tree where the pork blooms—
Mother! this roast beef is grand!
And this pig-tree—Sister! pass the stewed
tomatoes down this way!
Well, this pig-tree—Mother! say, this home-
made pickle's all O. K.!

Tell you all about our camp life? Certainly
—please pass the bread!
Well, we got up in the morning and at
night we went to bed.
Then, sometimes, we—Sister! help me to
another piece of steak!
Yes, and then, again, we—Mother! what fine
gravy you can make!

Did we have good meals at Tampa? Yes,
indeedy—in a horn!
Best the land afforded—Sister! give me one
more ear of corn!
Meals down there were so delightful that
I—Mother! pour the tea!
So delightful that—Say, Sister! is that suc-
cotash I see?

Well, as I was saying, camp life is—Say,
Sister! pass the slaw!
Camp life is—Say, Mother! just a bit more
beef—er—medium raw!
To go back to camp life—Will I have some
chicken salad, say!
Will I? Well, you try me! Sister! won't
you pass the bread this way!

Down at Tampa—what's that, Mother? Did
I hear you mention pie?
Ice-cream, too? this must be heaven in the
glorious bye and bye!
Down at Tampa—say, Mother! just two
lumps is all I take!
Down at—Oh! confound old Tampa! Sister!
won't you pass the cake!

RECRIMINATIONS IN SPAIN

Enemies of the Government Attack the Men Under Whom the Nation Met Disaster.

SAGASTA BLAMES THE RACE

The Premier Declares that Spain Is an Anaemic Country, Whose Rulers Were Unable to Change the National Character.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—There was another uproarious session of the Senate to-day. Count Almenas, referring to his statement yesterday giving the names of the Generals he recently said ought to have their sashes tied around their necks instead of around their waists, in which he mentioned Weyler, Blanco, and Primo de Rivera, after which he also included Admiral Cervera in the category, said Gen. Linares was also incompetent and ought to be arraigned.

Thereupon Gen. Weyler and others loudly protested against these charges, and Gen. Weyler called on Count Almenas to name those Generals who were accused of failing to do their duty. He added that if the accusations were true and the culprits could not be punished legally, the Generals would take the matter in their own hands and inflict proper punishment.

A great tumult ensued, the Senators standing, shouting, and threatening one another. The President of the Senate vainly strove to restore order, and broke his bell in attempting to do so.

When the debate was resumed Señor Gonzalos attacked the army. He said it had been worsted first by the insurgents and then by the Americans. Continuing, the speaker asked what had become of the 200,000 men sent to Cuba. He blamed Gen. Weyler and the late Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, asserting that the latter was omnipotent while in power, and might have done what he pleased.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, replying, said that neither Señor Canovas del Castillo nor himself had ruled long enough to change the character of the race, which was the true cause, he asserted, of the disaster to Spain. Later the Premier remarked:

"We are an anaemic country. We were attacked when acting as an honest man would. We defended ourselves. I have lost my prestige, but it is because I believe the path I am following is the best."

Gen. Weyler then made a speech of great violence, which provoked such an outburst that the Premier had to intervene, and call upon the General to explain his policy. Gen. Weyler replied that he had not threatened the Government institutions, but only those persons who had attacked the army.

The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, said the Government alone was responsible.

The Duke of Tetuan, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, defended Señor Canovas del Castillo, whereupon Señor Gonzales made another attack upon the deceased Premier, declaring the latter had foreseen the loss of Cuba, and had planned with Señor Sagasta to sign the surrender. The loss of Cuba, Señor Gonzales continued, was a just punishment for those who failed to learn the doctrine that the colonies should not be governed by oppression. The Senate then adjourned.

JAMAICA'S TRADE FUTURE.

Popular Opposition to Annexation to America—The Proposed Union with Canada.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 6.—The fate of the movement for the annexation of Jamaica to the United States is sealed. For a week or two the matter has been talked over, talked to death, and allowed to drop.

The result has not been owing to lack of sympathy from the better informed colonists and those whose material interests are involved in the future of the island. It may safely be said that these, to a man, favored the proposal. Otherwise, indeed, it would not have reached the importance that it did at the outset. But the color prejudice proved too strong, and even those who realized most clearly the magnitude of the crisis and the completeness of the solution that annexation would afford, dreaded to face the personal antagonism that their active support of the movement would invoke. Hence, when the full strength of popular opposition was felt, open sympathy promptly vanished.

The gravity of the crisis remains unaltered, however, and the darkness of the shadow of industrial doom cast over the island by the prospective admission of Cuba and Puerto Rico into the United States is in no way relieved by this concession to an unreasoning popular prejudice. In best informed circles it is felt that, failing a demand for annexation to the United States as an alternative, no representations that the Barbados conference may make to the Imperial Government will produce the least effect on the policy of the home authorities. For this reason there is already on foot an alternative annexation proposal which, while not nearly so promising as that for admission to the United States, yet holds out some prospect of relief from the crisis that so surely threatens the island.

The proposal now is to seek admission into the Canadian Dominion. While the sugar market there is not so large as that of the United States, it is better than no market at all. On the other hand, there would be no change of nationality, and the color question would not be touched. These are the two cardinal points at issue, and it is believed that Canadian annexation would so assimilate them and reconcile all conflicting interests as to be the most practicable solution attainable. On this there seems to be a general agreement of popular sentiment. It is not proposed, however, to take any definite steps in the matter until the Barbados conference has proved its utility—or otherwise. And no idea of the outlook can be formed here until mail advices are received of the course of the deliberations of the conference. This will not be until the end of this week, for, although there is a telegraph line to Barbados, the tolls are so prohibitive as to preclude its use.

That the Dominion Government and the people of Canada are favorably disposed not only to the annexation of Jamaica, but of the British West Indies as a whole, is a strong point in the propaganda. And the Canadian agent here, one of the brightest and most popular business men of Kingston, is just the sort of man to work up the movement. Its popularity at both ends is the best augury of its ultimate success. The Canadian agent, George E. Burke, in an interview, explained that the annexation of the island to the Dominion, while offering immediate relief and the possibility of future expansion to them, would bring to the great northern country just precisely what she most needs. That is, a tropical annex. To England it would mean that, while she retained her sovereignty, her Ministers would at once be relieved of the problem of providing for the future of the islands—a problem that has, up to the present time, completely baffled them, and for which no other practical solution appears attainable.

Annexation would, furthermore, be but a fuller development of negotiations that are actually now in progress between the Dominion and Great Britain, looking to the establishment of better trade relations between the former and the West Indian colonies, particularly in the matter of sugar. Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, could with ease settle the whole West Indian problem on these lines did he so please. But for some reason he does not appear to approve of this course. It is, however, believed that his powerful—or determining—influence may be enlisted if sufficient pressure in the form of convincing arguments be brought to bear.

The West Indies would be easily swallowed up in the Dominion. Their entire land area is not more than three-fifths of that of the Province of Nova Scotia, while the aggregate population is but a million and a half, and that of Canada is about five millions. The present expenditure is $9,700,000, as against a revenue of $9,500,000, but the readjustment under the Dominion, together with the impetus given to industry and commerce, is regarded as affording a sure promise of an immediate turning of the balance.

British Guiana remains to be considered. It is by no means certain that Canada would care to be burdened with that enormous extent of additional undeveloped and scarcely even explored territory. She has already enough and to spare of that sort at home. But provision must be made for the "Magnificent Province." And with but little encouragement from the United States it could be secured for the Union. Its utility to the United States as a foothold on the great southern continent cannot be overestimated, although its positive value as such appertains to the future rather than to the present—that inevitable future when the United States will have to assume authority over the turbulent States of the South.

So far as can be learned, there would be no strong, if any, opposition in the colony itself to annexation to the United States. There the color question is solving itself by the slow emigration of the blacks before East Indian immigration; and the coolie would not prove a factor for consideration. For the rest, the population is of a polyglot nature, such as would render it readily susceptible to assimilation with the United States. The acquisition of the colony could be arranged readily enough either by purchase or exchange. England has no interests in South America that Guiana can conserve more potently than Trinidad, while the concession of a coaling station to England at some point in the Pacific would prove ample compensation for the loss of the Guianese territory.

THE PROTOCOL ADOPTED.

Spanish Chamber of Deputies Acts on the Subject in Secret—A Manifesto Suppressed.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the Spanish-American protocol by 151 votes against 48. The subject was considered in secret session, the Republicans, Carlists, and dissenting Conservatives being absent. The President, the Marquis Vega d'Armijo, called Señor Uria to order for intimating that Gen. Primo de Rivera had enriched himself at the expense of the Treasury.

The Republicans, Carlists, and bolting Conservatives of the Chamber of Deputies have issued a manifesto, giving their reasons for opposing the Government. Its publication has been prohibited.

PREMIER SAGASTA'S POLICY.

Opposed to Granting New Claims of the United States.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Señor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, said no claims advanced by the United States after the peace protocol was signed or the Cortes Bureaux met to elect Peace Commissioners should be entertained.

NAT GOODWIN'S MISHAPS.

Thrown from His Horse in England, He Sustains Injuries.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Nat Goodwin, the actor, while out riding in the country yesterday near Woolwich, was thrown from his horse and sustained two bad fractures of the leg. He intended to sail for New York to-day, but was unable to do so, and says he will endeavor to start on a steamer leaving England on Saturday.

AMBASSADOR HAY RETURNING.

Former Minister to Turkey Also Coming Home on the Teutonic.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which is scheduled to sail from this port for New York to-morrow, will have among her passengers Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Hay; Mr. J. B. Angel, the retiring United States Minister to Turkey, and family; Mr. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mr. J. W. Doane, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office to-day and presented his letters of recall.

POPULAR AGITATIONS IN PERU.

Believed that Argentina Is Furnishing Money to Promote Them.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 13.—It is rumored here to-day that the promoters of the present agitations in various quarters of Peru have obtained assistance in money and arms from Argentina and Ecuador.

The Peruvian Government to-day requested the Argentine Minister to notify three so-called Argentine tourists that they must leave by a steamer bound for the South before 8 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, as otherwise they would be exposed to arrest without protection from the Argentine Legation.

STARTS FOR THE ORIENT.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich Sails for a Trip Around the World.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 13.—The Royal steamship Empress of China has sailed for Hongkong and Yokohama. Among her passengers was Thomas Bailey Aldrich of Boston, who, with his family, is making a trip around the world. Aldrich will spend a month or two in Japan, and before he returns he will penetrate the heart of India. James F. Scrymser, President of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, is going to Japan to try and secure a bonus for the cable. He says capital has been guaranteed for the cable from San Francisco to Australia.

Emerson Bainbridge, M. P., Chairman of the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway and Sheffield Railway, was another passenger.

A CRISIS IN FRENCH CABINET.

Settlement of the Dreyfus Case Sure to Cause a Rupture.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Rappel and the Matin to-day say that at yesterday's Cabinet Council the Minister for War, Gen. Zurlinden, explained his reasons for opposing a revision of the Dreyfus case. The Premier, M. Brisson, and the Minister of Education, M. Bourgeois, these papers add, urged Gen. Zurlinden to change his determination; but the President, M. Faure, sided with the Minister for War, and excited discussion followed, and the Council was adjourned until the afternoon, when calmness was restored. M. Bourgeois then pointed out the consequences of the crisis, and further discussion of the matter was adjourned until Saturday next.

The newspapers here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the situation is serious. They say that temporizing will only delay the decision, which, if favorable to a revision of the case, will cause the resignation of Gen. Zurlinden, and which, if hostile, will lead to a withdrawal from the Cabinet of M. Brisson, and will result in a general crisis.

It is rumored that in view of the possible resignation of Gen. Zurlinden, M. Brisson has sounded Gen. Brugere, who, it is said, is disposed to accept the portfolio.

Among the rumors in circulation to-night regarding the Dreyfus case is one that an arrest still more sensational than any yet made is imminent. Another report says that when Gen. Zurlinden, Minister for War, resigns legal action for revision will be commenced before his successor is appointed.

Gen. Zurlinden at the last moment begged to be excused from accompanying President Faure to the manoeuvres.

The frank newspaper assertions that M. Faure is supporting Gen. Zurlinden in opposing revision have created considerable comment, and given rise to the notion that there will be no revision while M. Faure is President.

To-night four men, armed with clubs, attacked and severely injured M. Philibert Roget, Director of a Dreyfusite paper. One of the four is under arrest.

GEORGE J. GOULD INTERVIEWED.

Thinks the United States Is Entering an Era of Prosperity.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Mr. George J. Gould of New York, who sails for home to-morrow on board the White Star steamer Teutonic, in an interview to-day said:

"All I have heard from home since we have been abroad has convinced me that we are on the eve of an era of prosperity, perhaps unprecedented in our history. The business outlook could not be better, and, with the splendid harvest they will have to move, railroad securities ought to boom. This, naturally, will have a beneficial effect on all sound stocks.

"I have been on a holiday here for two months, and can say little about the present status of the Manhattan and rapid transit questions. So far as I know, it has not changed since my departure."

Touching on politics, Mr. Gould said: "I believe the Philippine question will be peacefully settled to the satisfaction of the American people, but I have given it little or no thought." Referring to the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Gould remarked:

"I have not formed any plans in connection with the America's Cup challenge. I know nothing more about the matter than I have read in the newspapers. But, I may say, as a yachtsman, that I am pleased another challenge has been received for the cup. I hope nothing will prevent a race, and I trust the best boat will win."

ITALIANS ARE PUNISHED

Austrians and Hungarians Angered at the Murder of the Late Empress Elizabeth.

UPRISINGS AGAINST ITALIANS

Troops Called Out to Prevent Further Riots—Preparations for the Burial of the Deceased Empress.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Special dispatches from Vienna say the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire is infuriated against the Italians as a result of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, and that violent anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place at Trieste, where the Italians and natives have been fighting in the streets with sticks and stones, sometimes using revolvers. Six deaths are reported to have occurred there, and the troops were called out to suppress the disturbances.

At Gratz an Italian peddler has been lynched, and at Vienna fully 1,500 Italians employed on the municipal works have been summarily dismissed, in order to avert a popular revolt, and the Italian Embassy there is guarded by a strong body of infantry.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—It is asserted here that Luccheni, the Anarchist assassin of the Empress of Austria, being a foreigner, may be extradited to Austria.

The work of arresting suspects here and at Lausanne continues. One has confessed that he made the weapon used by the assassin, but all investigation fails to prove that the murderer had accomplices or belonged to any organization.

Luigini, or Luchessi, declares that if he had been in Italy he would have struck at King Humbert.

TO BURY THE EMPRESS.

Representatives of the Austrian Court Visit the Body at Geneva and Prayers Are Offered.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—On the arrival here to-day of the representatives of the Austrian Court they were conducted to the death chamber, and viewed the body of the Empress. The ladies of the party were particularly affected.

The Bishop of Fribourg, the archpriest of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and several Genevese ecclesiastics in full canonicals blessed the body in the presence of the Court personages, each of whom sprinkled the body with holy water.

President Ruffy and the members of the Federal Council came from Berne in a body officially to tender the nation's sympathy. Large crowds of citizens, with heads bared, surrounded the station, and the Council rode in carriages to the hotel between files of gendarmes. There they were received by the Emperor's representatives and the suite of the Empress, all in deepest mourning.

Replying to President Ruffy's address of sympathy, Count von Kuefstein, the Austrian Minister, thanked the Swiss people "who in these unhappy days have given evidence of so great sympathy with the Austrians."

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies were published this evening. The body of the Empress Elizabeth will lie in state in the Hofburg on Friday and during the forenoon of Saturday, and the interment will take place at the Capucin Church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

THE WILL OF THE EMPRESS.

She Is Said to Have Bequeathed Her Jewels, Valued at $2,500,000, to Charities.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The will of the late Empress, it is said, gives full instructions regarding her obsequies. Lainz Castle is left to her favorite daughter, Archduchess Valerie, and it is reported she bequeathed her jewels, valued at £500,000, ($2,500,000,) to charities.

Achilleion, in the Island of Corfu, she left to Princess Gisela. The bulk of her fortune is divided among the grandchildren.

After reading the will Emperor Francis Joseph said:

"I must honor this unique woman in a special way."

It is understood that the Emperor will found a great charitable institution to immortalize her name.

The coffin has been closed at Geneva, and nobody, not even Emperor Francis Joseph, will see the face again. The body was finally enveloped in a black faille dress, the hair arranged with a diadem over the forehead and the hands folded lightly together, holding a cross and rosary. White roses form a garland around the whole body, concealing the white satin lining of the coffin.

Very few have seen her Majesty's features, as her face most of the time has been covered with a white cloth, while a white-flowered veil has covered the whole coffin.

AN ANARCHIST MANIFESTO.

ROME, Sept. 13.—An Anarchist manifesto, signed by "The Revolutionary Committee," has been distributed in Milan during the past few days. The police yesterday arrested an Italian who was engaged in distributing the manifesto. The prisoner, who had just arrived from Switzerland when he was seized, shouted, "Long live Anarchy!" "Death to the King!"

Some of the people in the crowd, present at the time of the arrest interfered with the police officers who made the capture, and several persons were injured on both sides before the Anarchist was lodged in the police station. The newspapers here remark that the recent riots at Milan commenced in a similar manner.

MILAN, Sept. 13.—The man arrested here yesterday while engaged in distributing a manifesto signed by "The Revolutionary Committee" is named Siles. He declares that he is a Socialist, not an Anarchist, and has been living in London, where he has acted as correspondent of the newspaper Avanti.

ROME, Sept. 13.—The anti-Italian demonstrations in Austria have made a deep impression here. The newspapers urge the Government to see that Italians are protected from unjustifiable attacks. Numbers of Italian workmen are returning to Italy, owing to the threats of the Austrians.

Memorial Services to be Held Here.

The committee appointed by the Hungarian-Americans to arrange for the memorial services to be held for the Empress Elizabeth, in the Grand Central Palace, on Sunday afternoon, met yesterday and prepared a programme for the occasion. Several well-known orators, including W. Bourke Cockran, Chauncey M. Depew, and Frederic R. Coudert, will be asked to speak. Invitations will also be sent to President McKinley, Gov. Black, and Mayor Van Wyck. A suitable musical programme has been arranged. Several Hungarian speakers will be present. A requiem mass for the late Empress will be said in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday morning, the services beginning at 9 o'clock.

William Will Attend the Funeral.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—Emperor William has notified the German Embassy here that he will attend the funeral of the late Empress of Austria.

Holland's Queen Not Attacked.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that the reports of the attempted assassination of Queen Wilhelmina and the shooting of Countess Limburg-Stirum are entirely without foundation.

Burial of Blanche Roosevelt.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The remains of the Marchesa d'Alligri, (Blanche Roosevelt,) the American singer and novelist, whose death was announced on Saturday last, were buried this morning in Brompton Cemetery. The funeral was private.

[illegible] NEWPORT.

Some of the Cottagers Have Left the Resort, but There Is Gayety There Still.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—Chauncey M. Depew has returned to New York, and will close his Newport cottage Friday.

Mrs. William B. Ogden of New York has taken No. 2 cottage for next season.

Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner this evening at White Lodge.

Viscomte George D. Avenel of Paris is at Berger's.

Mrs. N. D. Clapp, who will remain at her cottage until November, entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Astor will entertain at dinner Saturday evening at Beechwood.

Daniel B. Fearing has contributed $10 to the fund for distressed servants of the Ocean House, and it was given to the Rev. Dr. Porter for distribution.

George Child arrived from West Island to-day.

C. Norman Fay of Chicago is at the Club Cottage.

F. Lawrence Embree of New York has returned from Europe.

The Marquis de Merinville and Mr. Robert Goelet, Jr., are expected from Europe on Saturday.

Miss Hasbrouck of New York is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stitt of Philadelphia are at Wilbur's.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Sypher of New York are visiting State Auditor and Mrs. A. C. Landers.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice has gone to Washington for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane have gone to New York.

At St. Mary's Church to-day a solemn high mass of requiem, in recognition of the second anniversary of the death of Francis Brockholst Cutting, was celebrated. The attendance was large and included the children of St. Mary's School, who attended in a body.

Mr. Howard Gould sailed on his steam yacht Niagara for Fair Haven to-day.

Beginning to-morrow afternoon the hole play golf tournament for a cup offered by Mrs. W. B. Hopkins for a ladies' competition will begin at the golf club and continue throughout the week.

Superintendent Davis of the Newport Golf Club has gone to the Morris County golf links to witness the amateur golf championship games.

Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, commander of the Gloucester, arrived at Jamestown, where he visited his wife and daughter, and passed out of that hamlet to-day with hardly any one save his family being aware of his presence. All Jamestown wanted to see him and give him a proper reception.

Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich and family have left the War College permanently for their home in Pomfret, Conn.

A dance recital entitled "An Idyl from Theocritus and Other Scenes" will be given on the lawn of Miss Mason's residence, Rhode Island Avenue, Thursday afternoon. The recital is under the patronage of Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Calvin Brice, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Roche, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mrs. C. F. Robinson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Berwind, Mrs. C. N. Beach, and Miss Mason. The dancing will be by Isadora Duncan, the recitative by Elizabeth Bioren Duncan, the accompaniment by Mrs. Dora Gray Duncan, and the music by Ethelbert Nevin.

PLANS FOR MRS. FISKE'S SEASON.

The Actress Will Not Be Seen in New York Before the Spring.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, who has been taking a long rest in the Adirondacks, has returned to New York in the best of health, and prepared to go through a most arduous season. Her company will soon begin active rehearsals. She will continue as an independent star, opening her season on Oct. 10, and will appear in all the large cities.

Mrs. Fiske will while on tour present "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," the double bill, "Love Finds the Way," and "A Bit of Old Chelsea," "Divorcons," a new one-act play by Horace B. Fry, entitled "Little Italy," and Sundermann's "Magda." On her return to New York next Spring she will present some new plays, the names of which her manager will not make public for the present. The company this season will be a remarkably strong one, many new members having been added to it. They include John Craig, who was with Augustin Daly; Charles J. Bell, Eleanor Lane, Olive Hoff, and Gertrude Norman, who has been a member of the Irving and Bernhardt companies.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Roland Reed has received from Madeline Lucette Ryley her new four-act comedy, "The Voyagers," which he will produce in Chicago on Oct. 3. The scenes are laid in San Francisco and Honolulu.

It has not been decided yet whether Miss Alice Atherton, who has been engaged to play the leading female rôle in the "Marquis of Michigan," will sing her famous laughing song or not. She will sing several new songs, however, one by Glen MacDonough, entitled, "I'm Really Quite the Thing, When I'm at Leisure."

Arrangements have been made by Rudolph Aronson for the appearance of Signor Campanari at the first Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, Oct. 23, of the British Guards' Band, under the leadership of Lieut. Dan Godfrey. Other artists of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will assist at succeeding concerts.

De Wolf Hopper, recognizing the importance of putting more life into the character of Demidoff in the first act of his opera, "The Charlatan," has introduced considerable new work, which enables him to go about the stage with more freedom. He has also altered his costume from that of the sombre gown to one of tatters and rags, more fitting to the part.

Leo Dietrichstein fits well into the rôle of the preposterous poster painter in "The Turtle" at the Manhattan Theatre. This personage is a suitable subject for a crazy poster himself. He wears a straight, flat-brimmed high hat, short, full-skirted coat, peg-top trousers of a huge plaid, and flowing cravat, while his whiskers are of the French style of the forties, still believed to be followed in the Latin Quarter.

Henry Lee, well remembered as an actor of "juvenile" and "leading" rôles in legitimate drama, and as a tireless experimenter with all kinds of stage pieces, appears nightly now in the "olio" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall. His entertainment is called "Great Men—Past and Present," and he impersonates a dozen or more well-known or well-remembered personages with remarkable skill. The mimicry extends to the voice of the personage, when Mr. Lee is representing a living man whose voice is familiar, and each character is completely costumed.

Miss Della Fox, who intends affording the public this season an opportunity to judge of her talents as an actress as well as a vocalist, will produce a new operatic comedy, written for her by Edgar Smith and Louis De Lange, entitled "The Little Host." Miss Fox has engaged an excellent company, which includes no less than three comedians, two of them ex-stars. She will commence a tour of the principal cities early in October, afterward coming to this city, where a long engagement will be played. The story of the play is coherent and essentially up to date, some of the characters being counterparts of prominent New Yorkers who will be readily recognized.

There are some new things in "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's. One is the patriotic and topical encore verse which Miss Yvette Violette has been singing a week or more in "Oh, Listen to the Band." This is appropriate to recent events, and receives enthusiastic applause. The two comedians, Clarke and Hadaway, who do monkey tricks while the original verses are sung, appear gravely as American infantrymen in marching equipment in the encore verse. Another change is the omission of the "Archbishop" in a couplet of Paula Edwardes's song:

> "Musical farces I'd quickly stop,
> If my papa was an Archbishop."

The accent must be placed on the last syllable of "Bishop" to make the rhyme, and when Miss Edwardes, in her simulated cockney dialect, sings "grite [great] Bishop," as she now does, people do not know what she means. But, presumably, as the only Archbishops in this country are celibates, and the general ignorance of theatre audiences is frequently impressed vigorously upon theatre managers, Mr. Daly thought it politic to change the wording of the song.

Free Shakespeare Class for Women.

A free Shakespeare class will be formed in the Evening High School for Women, at 205 East Twentieth Street, as soon as thirty pupils have been secured. Those desiring to join the class should register at the school building between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

THE BEAR SAVES WHALERS

Revenue Cutter Rescues 116 Men from the Vessels Crushed Off Point Barrow.

CAUGHT IN THE ICE FLOES

Government Vessel Unable to Move Through the Frozen Seas for Thirteen Days—On Her Way South.

ST. MICHAEL, Aug. 26.—The revenue cutter Bear arrived in port this afternoon with 116 whalers belonging to vessels of the fleet that was crushed in the ice pack while in Winter quarters off Point Barrow on July 28, the first vessel of the season to arrive. She found the surviving members of the steamers Orca and Jessie H. Freeman and the schooner Rosario, and took them on board, giving them the first full meal they had enjoyed in many days.

The rescuing party found that provisions on the Belvidere, Newport, Jeannette, and Fearless, the vessels which escaped destruction in the ice floes, were getting very low. Each vessel was supplied with sufficient until the arrival of tenders from the South.

On Aug. 17, having fulfilled her mission of rescue and relief, the Bear started South on her journey to St. Michael with the 116 whalers whose ships were lost. Shortly after her arrival at Point Barrow the Bear was caught in the ice, and the pressure was so tremendous that some of her planks started, and preparations were made for abandoning the ship. Fortunately the pressure subsided, but the Bear was unable to free herself from the pack for thirteen days after first being pinched.

The Bear left St. Michael for the north on July 5, to rescue nine miners whose boat, a large steam launch, had been wrecked five miles south of Cape Ramanoff, while making the trip from Rampart City, on the Yukon River, to St. Michael, for provisions and supplies. All the miners were saved and the Bear proceeded on her way to Point Barrow. On the way several stops were made, and bills contracted by Lieut. Jarvis of the overland relief expedition were paid in goods wanted by the natives. At Point Hope, Lieut. Bertholf reported that the thirty-four reindeer which had strayed from the Laps' herd while crossing Kotzebue Sound on the way to Point Barrow, had been brought back to Point Hope, and, although several had been killed for food, the herd had increased by the birth of fawns to forty-nine.

Capt. Sherman of the wrecked whaler Orca boarded the Bear at Point Day. He reported the wreck of the Rosario and the serious condition of the Belvidere. It being impossible for the Bear to pass the ice barrier, food was sent to the Belvidere's men by a native in skin boats in charge of Lieut. Hamlet, who successfully accomplished his mission and reached Point Barrow only eighteen hours after the Bear's arrival there.

The Newport, Fearless, and Jeannette arrived before Aug. 3, when the Bear became fast in the ice, where she remained for thirteen days, it being found impossible to blast her way out. Stores were, however, transferred to the whalers on sleds. Finally, on Aug. 17, the Bear got loose from the ice, and with the rescued whalers started on her way south. A stop was made at Point Hope on the 20th, where the schooner Louise J. Kinney was found on the beach, where she had been wrecked the day before. Her officers and crew were taken on board. After making several stops the Bear arrived at St. Michael on Aug. 25, and left on the following day.

NEAH BAY, Washington, Sept. 13.—The revenue cutter Bear touched here on her way down the coast. She has on board Lieuts. Jarvis and Bertholf and Dr. Call, composing the relief party, and ninety-one members of the crews of the vessels that were wrecked, including the crew of the schooner Louise J. Kinney.

When the men went aboard the Bear after she reached Cape Smyth there were 116 in all. Twelve of these exchanged places with a number from the Fearless and 18 shipped on other vessels of the whaling fleet. Two shipped on the Morning Light at Kotzebue Sound, three shipped on some of the Yukon River steamers when they reached St. Michael, and twenty others shipped on the British steamer Ilala at Dutch Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following telegram from Capt. Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear, at Neah Bay, Washington, Sept. 12:

"Bear will reach Seattle 13th inst. Relief expedition and ninety-one shipwrecked men on board. Rosario was crushed by ice July 2; crew all saved. Jeannette, Fearless, Newport, Belvidere got out safely. All well."

Secretary Gage sent the following telegram of congratulation to Capt. Tuttle:

"The department extends its thanks and congratulations to you, your officers, and crew for the successful issue of your own, and the heroic work of the overland expedition for the relief of ice-bound whalers. Welcome home. Read at muster."

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 13.—The rescued whalers who arrived to-day on the revenue cutter Bear are anxiously waiting to hear whether the Pacific Steam Whaling Company will provide them with transportation to San Francisco. The whalers went north on a "lay," that is, they were to get a certain per cent. of their catch, but as their vessel and catch were lost, the company owes them nothing, and need furnish them the transportation only as a courtesy.

Of the vessels that were frozen in last Winter at Point Barrow the Fearless, Newport, and Jennie, which got out on July 8, had no whales. The Newport had been north 54 months, and sent out 40 whales. The Jessie Freeman had caught but 7 whales when she was wrecked. The Rosario had about 600 pounds of whalebone aboard when she went down. The Orca when wrecked had caught but 4.

The fleet that left San Francisco in March this year has done very well. The Jeanett had two whales, the William Davis had five, and the Kaluk had five. Twenty-two whales had been captured at Cape Smyth Station. The vessels which went into Lady Franklin Bay July one year ago have made the following catch: Grampus, one, Narwhal, two; Bulega, two, and Peclene, five.

Scurvy made its appearance in the imprisoned fleet about three weeks before the relief expedition arrived. The prompt and energetic action of Dr. Call, who accompanied the expedition, prevented a spread of the scourge.

TURKEY'S EXCUSE NOT GOOD.

United States Refuses to Accept Her Repudiation of Responsibility.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—The United States, it is announced, has replied to a recent note of the Turkish Government, declining to accept Turkey's repudiation of the responsibility for American losses during the Armenian troubles.

Alpine Climber Killed.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Norman Neruda, an artist and well-known Alpine climber, son of the famous violinist, while descending Schmidkamin, in the Dolomite Alps, on Sunday, was struck in the head by a falling stone, receiving such serious injuries that the party of which he was a member was obliged to remain all night on the rocks. A rescue party arrived in the morning, but Mr. Neruda died in the arms of the guides who were carrying him.

Revolution in Central China.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "A revolution in Central China seems unavoidable. The rebellion in Hainan and the Province of Kwang-Si is being joined by thousands of the Literati, who are bitterly opposed to the Manchu Dynasty."

Fishing Privileges in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 13.—The Government will convene to-morrow a meeting of the leading fish dealers of the island with the view of eliciting their ideas regarding the scope of any arrangement which Sir James Winter should attempt to make with the American Commissioners at Quebec for granting United States fishermen fishing privileges in Newfoundland waters. The feeling among fish merchants is that no arrangement is possible between the United States and Canada.

TROOPS AT CAMP MEADE.

To Remain Until Conditions Are Fit for Them to Go to Cuba.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 13.—The troops will stay in Pennsylvania until heavy frosts in Cuba make it safe to send them there for garrison duty. To-morrow the Two Hundred and Second New York will arrive here, and before the close of the week the Fifteenth Minnesota and the Thirty-fifth Michigan will join Gen. Graham's command. When the Twelfth Pennsylvania goes home Friday, the mustering out, so far as the Second Army Corps is concerned, probably will be at an end. At corps headquarters the preliminary draft of brigade formation has been made as follows:

First Division, Gen. S. M. B. Young, commanding—First Brigade (since the resignation of Gen. J. W. Plume, without a commander)—First Maryland, Seventh Ohio, and Tenth Ohio; Second Brigade, Col. Glenn, commanding; Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York, and Fourteenth Pennsylvania; Third Brigade, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commanding, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Fifteenth Minnesota, and Eighth Pennsylvania.

Second Division, Gen. George W. Davis commanding.—First Brigade, Gen. M. W. Sheaf, commanding—Two Hundred and Third New York, Second West Virginia, and Fourth New Jersey; Second Brigade, Col. Corby, Fourth Missouri, commanding—Two Hundred and First New York, Fourth Missouri, and Fifth Massachusetts; Third Brigade, Gen. M. A. Cole, commanding—First Rhode Island, First Delaware, and Second Tennessee.

Third Division, Provisional—Fifteenth Pennsylvania and Thirty-fifth Michigan.

There are now in camp about 25,000 men. The Paymaster will conclude his work this week. He pays each regiment about $25,000. At the Red Cross Hospital there are thirty-eight patients, all suffering from typhoid fever.

Major Gen. Graham and his aid, Lieut. Overall, returned to-night from a trip to New York on private business.

Spanish Losses in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—El Noticeiro announces that some of the buildings, formerly State property, which were sold at auction, have not been paid for by the purchasers, with the result that the treasury has suffered serious loss. The paper insists that the Government should make a complete inventory of State property sold under such conditions, in order to recover it from purchasers who have not complied with their contracts.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rogers celebrated their golden wedding last night in the room in which they were married fifty years ago. Many of the villagers took part in the celebration, and among the gifts received by the couple were a handsome loving cup and a snuff-box, which belonged to the mother of Mrs. Rogers, and which had been in the possession of her sister for years. Mr. Rogers helped to organize the Huntington horse car system, and was its Superintendent when the road passed into the hands of the Long Island Railroad, a short time ago. He and his wife have been members of the Old First Church for fifty-four years. Mr. Rogers, who is an Elder, was Treasurer of the church for over forty years.

Chicago's Old Pumping Station.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Commissioner of Public Works McGann has taken to Mayor Harrison a report from City Engineer Ericson, calling attention to the dilapidated condition of the boilers and machinery in the Chicago Avenue pumping station. Four of the pumps have been in constant use from twenty-six to forty-five years, and are now in such a condition that it would cost more to make repairs than buy a new plant. Commissioner McGann says a new pumping station is needed, and that the cost of erecting the plant would be about $500,000. This is the oldest pumping station in the city. In 1873 it was the only pump used to supply the city with water.

Topeka's Hawaiian Floral Queen.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Miss Anna Rose of Hilo, Hawaii, who has accepted the invitation to act as Queen of the Floral Carnival at Topeka's Fall festival, will be met at San Francisco by a committee which will escort the young woman to Topeka. Upon her arrival here, Miss Rose will be established at a leading hotel, where Kansas will pay the homage due such an important personage. At the entertainments, where the Queen appears, she will be attired in royal robes.

Caples-Fletcher Wedding To-morrow.

Ralph C. Caples, General City Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, left the city yesterday for Kenton, Ohio, where at noon to-morrow he will marry Miss Ella Fletcher of that place. Mr. Caples is well known among railroad men of this city, and Miss Fletcher is the daughter of a leading merchant of Kenton. The couple will make their home in this city.

Booksellers and Newsdealers Meet.

The annual convention of the Booksellers and Newsdealers' National Association opened yesterday morning at the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The day was taken up with the transaction of routine business and the address of the President, Thomas F. Martin. In the evening a banquet was held. There are about 200 delegates in attendance. The meetings will be continued to-day.

Private Feit Succumbs to Typhoid.

Private Adam Feit of Company F, Eighth Regiment, who lived at 215 East Eighty-ninth Street, died at the Presbyterian Hospital early this morning of typhoid fever. He marched up Fifth Avenue with his regiment when it came home, the other day, but was so weak that he fell on the street. He was taken to his home, where he rapidly grew worse, and last night was removed to the hospital.

Obituary Notes.

Edgar E. Marshall, a well-known business man of Plainfield, N. J., died Monday in the Memorial Hospital at Niagara Falls in the thirty-second year of his age, after having undergone an operation for appendicitis. A widow survives him. His body will be taken to St. Louis for interment.

Dr. Eugene S. Forman, a prominent physician, and resident of Auburn, N. Y., for the past fifteen years, died suddenly at his home yesterday. Apoplexy was the cause. He leaves one son, a physician, at Paterson, N. J.; a daughter, Mrs. W. C. Hamilton of Pittsburg, Penn.; one sister in Lodi, N. Y., and another sister in Michigan, and a brother, who resides in Auburn. He was about fifty-one years of age.

Benjamin F. Brown, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 135 Madison Street, Monday afternoon, of apoplexy. Mr. Brown was born in Pemberton, N. J., in 1825, and received his education in the public schools there. Later he entered the shipbuilding business, and in 1860 became connected with Poillon's ship yards, where he had been foreman for the past thirty years. He is survived by a widow and three daughters. The funeral services will be held to-night at the family residence.

Phineas S. Jacobs, a well-known newspaper man of Jersey City, died suddenly at his home, 546 Summit Avenue, Monday night, from gastritis. Mr. Jacobs was born in New York in 1827. In early life he engaged in newspaper work, but in 1865 he removed to Stamford, Conn., where he engaged in the stationery business. Shortly after he had acquired a legal residence there he was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket. In 1870 he removed to Jersey City, where he became connected with a local newspaper. He is survived by a son and daughter.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Crummell.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummell of Washington, D. C., a prominent colored minister, who died on Saturday at Point Pleasant, N. J., was held yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Episcopal Church of St. Philip, in West Twenty-fifth Street. The Rev. H. C. Bishop, rector of the church, conducted the ceremony. The interment was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

HOTEL CAMBRIDGE,
FIFTH AVE. AND 33D ST., N. Y.
Refurnished, new carpets, and entirely refitted and decorated throughout. Is now ready for the accommodation of guests. HENRY WALTER, Prop.

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Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. Siegert in South America for his private use, is the best appetizing tonic. Accept no other.

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The popular Summer collar.

A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

CALLES.—At his residence, 235 West 130th St., James Calles, on Sept. 13, 1898.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAMBLE.—Tuesday, Sept. 13, John, eldest son of the late John and Lucinda Gamble.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUNTHER.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 12, of typhoid fever, in his twenty-third year, Henry von H. Gunther, Troop H, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, eldest son of Marie Louise and William Henry Gunther.
Funeral services will be held Friday morning, 11:30, at 56 East 55th St.

HUNT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 11, 1898, Rev. Albert Sanford Hunt, D. D., at his residence, 249 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 71 years.
Funeral services will be held at Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington and Greene Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 3:30 o'clock.

PATERSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, Robert A., eldest son of the late Robert and Maria Louise Paterson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND.—John Pomeroy Townsend, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 11. Suddenly, of heart disease.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st St., Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

TOWNSEND.—At Albany, on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 11, Franklin Townsend, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 4 Elk St., Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 13.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
AMATE, Andrea, 135 Mulberry St....	28	12
ABRAMS, Lena, 90 Stanton St......	1	13
AHEARN, Patrick, 953 Lexington Av.	72	12
BARKER, Henry W., King's Bridge.	55	10
BURKE, Mary, 52 Dominick St......	27	11
BELDEN, Thomas L., Central Park..	40	10
BECKERT, John, 2,088 Madison Av..	1	12
CURTIS, Eliza S., Home for Incurables	70	11
LARKSON, Loretta, 2,508 Amsterdam Av.	20	12
CARROLL, Mary, 385 10th Av......	52	12
CUNNINGHAM, Mary E., 325 E. 54th.	1	12
CYRUS, Johanna, 39 Cherry St.....	44	12
COMES, Philip, 150 E. 97th St.....	1	12
DONOHUE, Mary, 397 Pearl St......	1	10
DORRE, Elizabeth, 1,543 Avenue A..	50	11
DONOHUE, Annie, Manh. State Hos..	57	11
DOLAN, Mary, 644 10th Av........	1	13
DELPHINO, Sarah, 113 W. 38th St..	32	12
DONOVAN, Mathias, 198 Madison St.	44	12
ELLING, Gussie, 18 St. Mark's Place.	2	13
EVERETT, Richard, 33 W. 63d St....	58	10
EBNER, Hugo, 560 E. 151st St......	45	11
EPSTEIN, Otto, 179 E. 3d St.......	2	12
FUHRES, Katie, St. Joseph's Hosp..	28	10
FRANTZKI, Charles, Evelyn Place...	1	10
FIRTH, Edna, 610 W. 45th St......	1	11
FAHENSTOCK, Camillas R., Hunt's Point		11
FOSTER, Josephine, 2,101 2d Av....	34	12
FERRARI, Joseph, 115 E. 110th St..	54	12
FOLEY, Ellen, 514 E. 14th St......	1	12
GERDES, Elsie M., 842 E. 138th St..	1	10
GOODRICH, John E., 529 E. 135th St.	1	11
GRIMM, Joseph, 752 10th Av.......	50	12
GILLIGAN, John, 334 E. 55th St....	36	12
HEILOR, Frank, 667 E. 151st St....	41	11
HAMMESFAHR, Victoria, William's Bridge	1	11
HAREN, James, Seton Hospital.....	22	11
HENNING, Margaret, 266 E. 36th St.	64	12
HUNT, Rebecca, 122 W. 102d St.....	42	12
HARDESTY, Mary M., 274 10th Av...	1	11
HAZARD, Anna, 215 Mulberry St....	61	13
HARRISON, Clinton, 221 W. 115th St.	40	12
HESSE, Louise, 332 E. 58th St.....	47	12
JACKSON, Hattie, 355 W. 37th St...	4	11
KERN, Emma M., 2,719 3d Av.......	55	11
KIERNAN, Thomas, 2,226 2d Av.....	50	11
KYDD, Thomas, 41 Cherry St.......	1	11
KENNELY, William, 414 W. 55th St..	64	12
KESSLER, Harry, 421 E. 82d St.....	2	13
KRAND, Alter, 41 Jackson St......	38	13
KENNEDY, Catharine, 442 W. 54th..	30	12
LALLY, Michael, 305 Water St.....	37	11
LEGGE, William, 136 E. Houston St.	36	11
LYNCH, Bridget, 246 E. 46th St....	37	12
LAWLOR, Thomas A., 315 W. 81st St.	3	12
LOPES, Rocco, 316 E. 40th St......	1	12
LOPARELLI, Giovanni, 343 E. 35th.	23	12
MARKES, Henry, 1,008 Washington Av.	57	11
MARST, Isaac, Fordham Hospital....	57	11
MASUCO, Michael, 94 Bayard St....	2	11
MAHONEY, William, 443 W. 41st St..	10	12
McARDLE, George V., 446 Cherry St..	2	11
McCUE, Lizzie, 367 W. Boulevard....	25	11
McKENNA, John, 202 Madison St....	35	12
McCLURE, Jane, 444 W. 34th St.....	50	11
McCLERNON, Emma, 405 W. 32d St..	27	12
NEMSTIEHL, Henry, 669 E. 152d St..	59	11
NEUHAUS, Charles, St. Joseph's Hos.	34	10
NEB, Louisa, 269 3d Av...........	80	12
NUGDELL, Henry, 35 Attorney St...	35	13
O'HARE, Ann E., 423 E. 57th St....	1	12
BERR, Lee, 22 Mott St............	31	12
RICE, Amelia, 151 W. 126th St.....	35	11
REGAN, Philip, 513 W. 52d St......	1	12
REILLY, Francis, 224 1st Av.......	65	12
SCHROEDER, Else A. L., 1,824 Washington Av.	2	11
SCHULER, John, Wakefield.........	1	11
SUSSELERS, Gussie, 187 Bergen Av.	17	10
SCHROEDER, Caroline, 2,697 8th Av.	61	11
SCHNEIDER, Emanuel, 182 Rivington	1	12
SCHINDEL, Rosie, 82 Willett St....	50	11
SCHAGE, Carrie B., 430 W. 125th St.	1	12
SWEENEY, Catharine, 523 W. 27th..	32	12
SCHNEIDER, Charles G., 350 W. 42d.	68	12
SCHIEFFELIN, Sarah, 318 W. 29th..	57	13
TAYLOR, Robert, 82 Clinton Place...	55	12
THOMPSON, Charles E., 200 W. 31st.	38	10
TRISKA, John, 337 E. 38th St......	56	12
THOMPSON, Mary, Nursery and Child's Hospital	27	12
VELISENE, Teresina, 233 Elizabeth..	2	12
WALLENTSICK, Olga, 423 W. 49th..	1	13
WELSH, Nellie, 48 Clarkson St.....	90	12
WARNER, Effingham H., Home for Incurables	43	11
WALSH, Anne, New York Infirmary..	1	12
WILSON, John, 319 W. 54th St.....	66	12
WISSMAN, Henry, 114 E. 93d St....	41	12

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ALBERT, Charles, 223 Stagg St.....	8	11
ABBOTT, Samuel, 379 S. 5th St.....	28	12
BRADY, Katherine, 338 Kent St.....	23	11
BEHRINGER, Gustav, 179 Harmon..	1	12
BRENNAN, John, 186 Conover St...	32	10
BURNHAM, Daniel, 307 Water St...	31	11
BURGESS, Frank, 1,062 Lafayette Av.	3	12
BENSON, Lewis, 281 Bergen St.....	33	9
CROKE, Michael, 268 Hamilton Av...	39	12
COULTER, Pauline, 352 Bridge St...	38	9
CHREST, Mamie, 663 Evergreen Av..	1	12
CORLETT, John, 128 Marcy Av......	44	12
CORNELL, Viola, 83 Maujer St......	2	11
CARSON, Elizabeth, 415 Hart St....	24	12
DONOVAN, Mary, 128 Coffey St.....	56	12
DARLING, Timothy, 657A Macon St..	75	12
FOSTER, Loretta, 74 India St.......	1	12
GORDON, William, 77 57th St.......	37	10
GORMAN, James, 155 Prospect St...	1	12
GOULD, Robert, 106 Sackett St.....	32	12
HUNT, Albert, 249 Washington Av...	71	11
HUNTTING, Mary, 124 Quincy St....	75	12
HAUSBURY, Richard, 45 Woodhull St.	1	12
HOCKNELL, L., St. Mary's Hospital.	43	10
HERRSCHAFT, Mary, 221 Keap St...	41	11
HOPPER, Moses, 36 Division St.....	48	3
JENKINS, Arthur, 274 Wyckoff Av...	1	12
KOSCO, Annie, 43 Johnson Av......	1	12
KUCK, Henry, 53 Montrose Av......	53	13
KUHN, Joseph, 471 Willoughby Av..	33	12
LOHNER, Elizabeth, 342 Floyd St...	68	11
LUFT, Martha, 58 Box St..........	33	12
MURRAY, Joseph, 203 N. 7th St.....	1	12
MACKEY, Catherine, Home for Aged.	55	11
MOORE, Margaret, 27 Schenck St...	58	12
MUSTO, Frank, 17 Hamilton Av.....	7	12
McGREGOR, John, 279 Gold St......	94	12
McKAY, Daniel, 164 Central Av.....	1	13
McNAMARA, Matthew, 231 67th St...	5	10
O'HALLORAN, Francis, 582 7th Av...	1	12
REEVE, Mary, 11 Patchen Av.......	61	11
SULLIVAN, Frank, 479 Henry St.....	36	11
STUHRMANN, John, 10 Hall St......	1	12
SCHAD, John, 14 Stagg St.........	78	12
SPEAIGHT, Daniel, 331 Roebling St..	28	12
SQUIRE, C., Kings County Hospital..	28	7
THILL, Cecilia, 233 Suydam St......	2	12
TUNKES, Mary, 273 Ralph St.......	30	11
VITELLI, Mary, 47 Sackett St......	57	12
WHALEN, James, 556 17th St.......	4	12
WISHART, Emma, 41 Willow Place..	1	11
WELCH, James, St. Peter's Hospital.	23	10
WILSON, Hanna, 410 Dean St.......	75	11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VENICE.

Wanted—the names of one hundred visitors to Venice the past two seasons. A handsome souvenir given. Address Venice, Box 171 Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY SATURDAY.

The House of Hidden Treasure.

A Novel. By MAXWELL GRAY, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," etc.
12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

This novel is regarded by the author as her most important and significant work since "The Silence of Dean Maitland." The scene is laid for the most part in England, and the story opens in the sixties. "There is a strong and pervading charm in this new novel," says The London Chronicle in the course of a long and enthusiastic review of the book, which is characterised as a picture of "a woman's ideal," and free from morbid thoughts and theories. The London Spectator says: "'The Silence of Dean Maitland' was a very popular novel, and we can not see why 'The House of Hidden Treasure' should not rival the success of its forerunner."

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PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.

Our specialty is the selection of established securities which are gaining new value because of new developments, and we encourage the conservative purchase on margin of such selections under conditions exceptionally advantageous to customers.

STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-five 30-100 dollars ($48,855.30.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 19th day of September, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Stock market irregular.

Although further declines in prices were scored yesterday in the majority of stocks, the general market was firmer and better in tone than it has been for some time past. Liquidation of speculative holdings was not as extensive nor as aggressive as heretofore, and the scare which spread throughout the Street seemed to be subsiding. The market lapsed into dullness, stocks figuring for as much as 20,000 shares being comparatively few.

⁂

That forced liquidation of stocks poorly protected by slim margins which has characterized the market for some time past seemed to be pretty well over. Yesterday's selling was more largely professional than for a fortnight. The smaller Wall Street commission houses did very little in the market.

⁂

On the other hand, there was continued buying by the strongest interests. Such purchases were not aggressive, but they were none the less persistent and extensive. Apparently the larger Wall Street interests look upon the reaction as having gone as far as necessary.

⁂

New bear aggressiveness which was responsible for the weakness shown by some conspicuous stocks was based on an advance in the call money rates. Loans in that department were made as high as 5 per cent., although nearly all the business was transacted at much lower figures. This high rate obtained early in the day. Before the close offerings of call funds became liberal, and the rate dropped back to 3½ per cent. Time money again refused to keep pace with call loans. Loans for four months were at all times easily obtainable at 4 per cent., with shorter dates at a lower figure. The call market gave evidences of manipulation.

⁂

Bear oracles worked hard to create general apprehension because of the money market's hardening tendency. Among the rank and file of speculators they have already met with some success, but at no time have really thoughtful Wall Street men been apprehensive of tight money. And, incidentally, it must be remembered that it has been the rank and file of speculators who have thrown over their stocks—not the thoughtful men.

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Business reports from all sections of the country continue uniformly inspiriting. Everywhere throughout the United States there is commercial expansion and progress and growing prosperity.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $8,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111⅝ $108,500 3s, when issued, at 105⅛@105¼@105⅛, and $1,760 do., small, when issued, at 104⅝@104¾.

In State bonds $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	½	New Cent. Coal	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Lake Erie & West.	⅞
Am. Malting Co.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Manhattan Con.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Met. St. Ry.	5
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅝	Minnesota Iron	3½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	1
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1½	N. J. Central	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Ore. Short Line	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Pullman Car	½
Col. Midland pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Consol. Ice	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	⅝	Standard R. & T.	⅞
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
General Electric	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Illinois Steel	3¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Inter. Paper Co.	2⅝	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Inter. Paper Co. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., R. & P. gen. 5s.	1	Mich. Cent. 5s, 1902.	1¼
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 1st, P., t. r.	3½	Or. S. L. 6s	1½
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r.	1	St. L. S. W 1st	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1	S. P. of N. M. 1st	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1	Wabash 2d	1⅛
O. & M., Sp'd Div. 7s.	1⅛		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Commercial paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $167,977,161; balance, $8,895,628; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $200,664.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 13-16 per cent. for short and 1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 113; Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 66⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 79¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 116; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 58⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 90. New York Central at 120½, Erie at 14, and Pennsylvania at 60⅛. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.30 and in Rome at 107.62.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $8,666,204, against $5,947,016 in the preceding week and $7,859,411 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $320,748,980, against $279,806,019 in the corresponding period of last year.

BOSTON CONFIDENCE.

Says The Boston Evening Transcript in discussing the stock market situation:

Liquidation, or taking of profits, has been profuse; some of the larger operators have sold their stocks and joined in the bear drive. Of course the market will rally. There ought to be a material recovery, and the present range should invite buying. Doubtless it will do so, and for a time the market will fluctuate irregularly, being governed by developments in the money market, the peace settlement, the Philippines and home politics.

But with general business maintaining its present broad movement there should be room for further buoyancy in stocks before 1898 ends. The foreigners have not been thrown into panic by the failure to advance [illegible] St. Paul dividend [illegible] as those [illegible] action, buying [illegible] more so than if the advance had been made. St. Paul is not high for a safe 5 per cent. stock, and it may pay more next year. Anticipation [illegible] amounts to more as a speculative influence than realization, excepting when the latter is connected directly with profits, as at present.

DIVIDENDS UNEARNED.

The Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company met yesterday and declared the regular quarterly 1 per cent. dividend on the company's stock.

An official statement submitted to the Board of Directors showed earnings above fixed charges and taxes for the current quarter (figures from date to Sept. 30 being estimated) amounting to less than $30,000 applicable to dividends. The regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividend on Manhattan requires $300,000. Earnings of $30,000 are equal to only one-tenth of the amount to be disbursed.

Paying $300,000 with but $30,000 earned charges $270,000 additional to Manhattan's floating debt, which thus crosses the $2,200,000 mark, or 7½ per cent. on the company's capital stock—practically two years' dividends.

EXPORT DEMAND FOR GRAIN.

One of the most encouraging developments of the past week has been the big export demand for grain. Engagements for shipment have suddenly assumed large proportions. Yesterday considerably more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat was taken for export, and since Friday nearly 3,000,000 bushels have been contracted for. There is also a heavy demand for corn, yesterday's export engagements amounting to sixty loads. Exchange market authorities point out that these engagements will mean an influx of grain bills, and say that they should have an important influence upon the sterling exchange market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Around noon yesterday a few call loans were made as high as 5 per cent. Previous to that 4 per cent. had been the ruling rate, but of a sudden there appeared a heavy demand for funds, and the figure was rapidly advanced. Equally rapid, however, was the decline. Soon after the high mark was made large sums were offered, and before the close call loans were being made at 3½ per cent. The bulk of the money loaned on call yesterday went at 4 per cent.

The tone of time money was somewhat firmer, but offerings were at all times liberal. Not more than 4 per cent. was asked for four months' money and 4½ per cent. for longer dates. Even when 5 per cent. was being paid for call accommodation money for ninety days was to be had in plenty at better than 4 per cent.

TOBACCO TRUST'S STRENGTH.

Tobacco Trust was decidedly strong yesterday, selling up to within a fraction of 147, and, although suffering in the raids at the close, ending the day with a fractional advance. Brokers credited with close relationships with Tobacco Trust insiders were steady buyers of the stock throughout the day. The selling came chiefly from professional traders, among whom there is a very large short interest in the stock. Insiders continue positive in their assertions as to the excellent financial condition of the company, and in their promises of a 50 cent. increase in the dividend rate. On the authority of people having an intimate knowledge of Tobacco Trust affairs, it can be stated that the books show earnings of 15 and 20 per cent. on the common stock after payment of all prior charges.

PEOPLE'S GAS SETTLEMENTS.

People's Gas showed decided strength yesterday, selling up as high as 105¾, and, although much of this gain was lost before the close, the stock made a fractional advance for the day. Much of the buying was done by inside interests and their friends. Reports of a settlement of the controversy with the Indiana Fuel Company were more definite in character than any hitherto in general circulation in Wall Street. Some time ago it was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the matter had been settled. As yet there have been no papers signed, but the whole matter is arranged, practically every detail having been gone over and agreed upon.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

St. Paul, which, next to Sugar Trust, was the most active stock in the market yesterday, was steadily sold by traders and by brokers, apparently liquidating small speculative accounts, and as steadily bought by brokers representing strong interests. Standard Oil representatives were heavy buyers of the stock and the brokers of other Wall Street factors were conspicuously active in the same way. Several of the larger commission houses also figured in the St. Paul buying.

Of both Burlington and Rock Island there were purchases of equally good character. Both of these stocks made fractional losses, but in general they showed more firmness than at any time since the St. Paul dividend disappointment.

SUGAR TRUST AND THE BEARS.

After holding up well above 136 during the greater part of yesterday, Sugar Trust was made a special target by the traders in the last ten minutes of business, and its price was knocked down to 133½. The scoop was rapid and well executed. Ostensibly, it was based on a report that sugar prices are to be cut at the beginning of October. Accompanying the raid on Sugar Trust there was aggressive selling of stock all around the room, and from all appearances the Sugar break was engineered more for effect than for anything else.

Speculative sentiment on Sugar Trust seems to be well mixed, although among the room traders there is a generally bearish feeling on it. Recently, however, the buying has been of a character such as to lead observers of the stock's market course to believe that interests of importance are at work on its bull side.

GERMAN DEMAND SURE.

The Chicago Times-Herald quotes the following letter from an important German provision trader:

"Provisions have been a disappointment. We did not expect lard to reach 5c. That drop has been a damper on speculation and has prevented dealers from purchasing, except for actual needs. We have had three weeks of hot weather, paralyzing business but splendid for harvesting, and immense quantities of lard and bacon have been eaten up. Consumption is sure to increase during the next few months. Cattle and hogs in Europe are scarce and dear. They must draw on America to a large extent. It will be all the same whether the price is 4c. or 6c. What we want is steadiness of your markets."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Allotment by the Bank of England of £2,000,000 India sterling bills for twelve months at £97 6s. 9d.

Decrease of $3,766,233 in exports of domestic merchandise from the United States during August, but increase of $107,028,182 since Jan. 1.

Regular quarterly dividend on Western Union recommended by the Directors.

Increase of $2,719,188 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the preceding week, [illegible] compared with [illegible] last year.

Increase of [illegible] in Philadelphia and Erie's net earnings for July, but decrease of $13,019 since Jan. 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in September showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,300
Detroit & Lima Northern	326
Flint & Pere Marquette	7,730
Mexican National	5,749
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	1,791
Rio Grande Western	1,700
Southern Railway	64,757

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Forth Worth & Rio Grande	525
Ohio River	1
West Chicago Street	3,724
Wisconsin Central	9,107

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅛@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .06, 1,000 Brunswick at .10, 300 Consol. California and Virginia at .65, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek Consol. at .06, 200 Golden Fleece at .35, 500 Little Chief at .20 buyer 30, 200 Mexican at .20, 1,500 Pharmacist at .07@.08, 400 Phoenix at .15, 100 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange 6,060 shares of Alamo sold at .04⅝@.05⅛@.05, 1,000 Anaconda at .59@60@59½, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@10½, 5,000 Cannon Ball at .003⅝, 3,000 Copper Rock at .002@003, 500 Elkton at 1.24, 3,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12½@.13¼@13, 800 Golden Fleece at .27@28@27½, 2,000 Jefferson at .06⅞@.07½@.07, 1,000 Justine at .03¼, 600 Lillie at 1.10, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.22, 2,000 Old Gold at .009, 1,500 Rocky Mountain at .15 buyer .30, 1,000 Sentinel at .006 and 1,000 Union at .25.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.10	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.22	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.20	Little Chief	.18
Choliar	.18	Mexican	.20
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.40
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.08	Phoenix Gold	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Potosi	.18
Crown Point	.15	Plymouth Con.	.08
Deadwood	.28	Savage	.15
Enterprise Min. Co.	.37	Sierra Nevada	.60
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.60
Gould & Curry	.20	Union Consol.	.18
Hale & Norcross	.45	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.20	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Occidental	.70
Adams Consol.	.05	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.14	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.13
Best & Belcher	.20	Potosi	.18
Breece	1.00	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con.	.09	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Belmont	.10	Savage	.15
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.70
Choliar	.20	Standard	1.55
Crown Point	.15	Small Hopes	1.00
Chrysolite	.14	Union Consol.	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Yellow Jacket	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Argentum Juanita	.18
Deadwood Terra	.30	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.50
Gould & Curry	.20	Cripple Creek Cons.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.75	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.04
Homestake	45.00	Gold & Globe	.10
Horn Silver	1.25	Golden Fleece	.25
Iron Silver	.68	Isabella	.23
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.19
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con.	.08	Pharmacist	.07
Little Chief	.22	Portland	1.40
Mexican	.15	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.20
Ontario	3.50	Work	.08
Ophir	.45		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002	Gold Coin	1.00
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.27
Miami	.40	Isabella	.20
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.06¾
Rocky Mountain	.12½	Justine	.02½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.09
Alamo	.04½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.58	Mount Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.72	Old Gold	.005¼
Cripple Creek Con.	.09¾	Sentinel	.006½
Cannon Ball	.002½	Union	.24
Copper Rock	.002½	Work	.09½
Elkton	1.23		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28	28¾
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	209	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	53	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	27	28
Amsterdam preferred	66	67
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	99	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	58
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s. (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pref.	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	89	[illegible]
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	50	58
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	26¾	27¼
Federal Steel pf.	65	70
Glucose common	58¼	59
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	[illegible]
Lorillard Company pf.	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Co., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	52
Standard Distilling	20	22
Standard Distilling pf.	71	72½
Standard Oil Trust	404	405½
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	92
Wagner Car Company	171	173

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Bonds	98	101

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	119
[illegible]	[illegible]	128
[illegible]	1½	1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2¾	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	[illegible]	67
Pittsburg Bessemer	34½	[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Sept.	$33,119	$31,819	$27,785
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	275,304
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	103	103	103
1st week Sept.	$9,178	$8,852	
From July 1	[illegible]	$2,751	
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	655
1st week Sept.	$61,673	$53,943	$47,393
From Jan. 1	1,976,208	1,826,018	1,793,743
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Sept.	$7,438	$7,963	$8,340
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Sept.	$100,957	$95,208	$94,318
From Jan. 1	4,166,596	4,004,555	3,301,432
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Sept.	$27,415	$27,416	$24,102
From Jan. 1	620,988	620,980	663,403
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week Sept.	$164,714	$162,923	......
From July 1	1,276,337	1,139,416	......
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	550
1st week Sept.	$50,800	$49,100	$39,800
From July 1	596,607	634,896	458,980
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,754
1st week Sept.	$491,579	$426,822	$359,622
From July 1	4,446,678	3,781,652	3,225,299
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week Sept. 11	79,361	83,085	......
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
1st week Sept.	$105,586	$114,693	$97,782
From July 1	956,148	967,426	......

ADIRONDACK RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$203,305	$199,725	$3,580
Op. expenses	135,809	131,915	3,894
Net earnings	72,496	67,810	4,686
Ttl. def. June 30	442,137	471,081	*28,894

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for June—

Gross earnings	539,546	531,420	8,126
Op. expenses	443,259	341,826	101,433
Net earnings	96,287	189,594	*93,307
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,904,317	6,140,000	764,317
Net earnings	1,987,511	1,882,695	104,816

*Decrease.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for July—			
Gross earnings	$369,516	$391,338	$364,778
Op. expenses	243,919	286,921	290,722
Net earnings	125,597	104,417	74,056
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	568,894	581,913	542,122

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

100 shares Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company, 10 per cent.

50 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company preferred, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $13 per share.

120 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company common, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $5 per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
31,210	Am. Sug. Refs.	137½	137½	133½	133½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12½	12½	12½	12½
3,570	Am. Tobacco	145½	146¾	144¾	146
40	A., T. & S. F.	13	13½	13	13
450	A., T. & S. F. pf.	34½	34½	33½	33½
60	Bay State Gas	3	3½	3	3½
5,920	Brook. R. T.	59⅝	59⅝	58	58½
6,630	C., B. & Q.	114½	114½	113¼	113¼
10,780	C., M. & St. P.	109⅝	109⅝	108½	108¾
3,690	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅞	102⅞	101½	101½
50	Ches. & Ohio	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞
30	Gen. Electric	43½	43½	43	43
1,350	Louis. & Nash.	57½	57½	56⅞	56⅞
6,820	Manhattan	96½	96½	94¾	94¾
640	Mo. Pacific	33	33	32	32¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
20	N. Y., On. & W.	14½	14½	14½	14½
950	Nor. Pacific	37¾	37¾	37½	37½
1,400	Nor. Pac. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
3,970	People's Gas	104½	105¾	103⅞	103⅞
100	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½
60	Reading 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
60	Southern pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I.	28⅞	28⅞	27½	27½
580	Union Pacific	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
990	Union Pac. pf.	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝
60	U. S. Leather pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69½
40	Wabash pf.	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
40	West. Union	93	93	93	93
79,650					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$47,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	71½	72	71½	71½
17,000	C. & O. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	85½
15,000	San A. & P. 4s	66½	66½	66½	66½
11,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s	98	98	98	98
29,000	Texas Pac. 2d	44½	44½	44	44
18,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	75½	75½	75½	75½
41,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
$178,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The tone of the market to-day was again heavy. The pressure to sell was moderate, but the demand was slim, and shading of quotations was the logical result. Nevertheless some firmness was shown by certain issues, including the Union Traction securities, which met with support. Pennsylvania Manufacturing touched 19⅞ early in the day, but later dropped to 19⅜, while the bonds, which closed yesterday at 101¾, fell below 101. Choctaw common receded from 25⅛ to 24, and the preferred from 41⅛ to 40, while fractional losses were also recorded for United Gas, the Storage Batteries, and several other stocks. Fairmount Park Transportation was a particularly weak feature, selling at 27½, as compared with recent transactions at 30. The United Traction of Pittsburg stocks moved irregularly, the preferred rising early in the day from 47 to 48, but later losing the gain.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20½	..
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	37½	37⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	76⅝	76⅝
Pennsylvania	58⅝	59
Reading, t. c.	9 1-16	9 3-16
Reading 1st pf.	21½	21⅝
Reading 2d pf.	..	10⅛
St. Paul	108⅛	108⅜
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅛	3⅜
Metropolitan Railway	153	154
Philadelphia Traction	93	93½
Baltimore Cons.	22⅞	23
Union Traction	19	19⅛
Electric Storage	36	36⅛
Electric Storage pf.	41	41½
United Gas Improvement	120⅝	121½
Welsbach Light, ex. div.	53	54
New Jersey Traction	50	51
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5½	5⅝
Choctaw	..	24⅛
Choctaw pf.	..	40
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pd.	19¼	19⅜
Reading G. 4s	82	82½
Electric & P. 4s	91⅝	92
Equitable G. 5s	107	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	100½	101½
Cons. T. Pitts.	19½	19⅞
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	55	55⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Biscuit's attempt to advance was checked again. The common sold at 32 and 32¼ for cash at the opening, but dropped to 31¾ at the close. The preferred advanced to 95⅞ from 95¼ at the opening, and closed at 95½. Steel and Wire fell from 32 at the opening to 31 at the wind-up. The preferred closed at 85, from an opening ½ higher. Match found purchasers from 139⅝ to 139⅛ at the close.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138⅝
National Biscuit Company common	31½
National Biscuit pf.	95⅛
American Steel & Wire Co.	31½
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	85½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	31½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	25
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
West Chicago Street Railroad	94
South Side Elevated Railroad	64
Lake Street Elevated	13¼
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	19⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$316,316,982
Gold reserve	239,379,230
Net silver	8,233,833
United States notes in the Treasury	50,622,126
Treasury notes of 1890	3,238,263
Total receipts this day	1,185,963
Total receipts this month	16,965,850
Total receipts this year	102,495,166
Total expenditures this day	1,753,000
Total expenditures this month	19,888,000
Total expenditures this year	150,412,193
Deposits in National banks	72,247,146
National bank notes received for redemption	127,262
Government receipts from customs	682,859
Internal revenue	485,248
Miscellaneous	17,840

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—An advance of ⅜ to 26⅜ in Dominion Coal was a feature in to-day's market, buying being brisk through the morning, with ⅛ recession in price in later dealings. Montana was up 4, at 227, receding to 225½. Butte was ⅜ off, at 23, rallying to 23⅜, with ⅜ of 1 per cent. bid to put it at 17 for sixty days. Illinois Steel lost 4½ more, to 66. The market otherwise was decidedly dull and narrow, save Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Victor Gold was neglected, selling at 7⅝. Sales of Wisconsin Central incomes at 5 and of Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western common stock at 7 may be noted. Chicago and West Michigan fives sold at 76; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sevens at 114; Fort Scott sixes at 108, Mexican Central fours, lower, at 65. Call loans, 2½@3½; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	237½
Boston & Lowell	228	..
Boston & Maine	162	163
Boston & Providence	280	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	121½	122½
Fitchburg pf.	104⅝	..
Old Colony	192	195
Oregon Short Line	33½	..
West End	86	86⅝
West End pf.	105	106
Wisconsin Central	1½	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	3⅝	4
Arnold	16	16½
Atlantic	26½	27
Boston & Montana	225	226
Butte & Boston	23¼	23½
Calumet & Hecla	580	585
Centennial	17¼	17⅝
Franklin	13	14
Osceola	55	55¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	..
Quincy	115	..
Santa Ysabel	4⅝	..
Tamarack	173	174
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	26⅝	27¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	277	278
Dominion Coal	25¼	25½
Dominion Coal pf.	111½	112½
Edison Electric Illuminating	184	..
Erie Telephone	73	74
General Electric	43¼	44
General Electric pf.	97	100
Illinois Steel	66	67½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	..	140
Philadelphia Company	37	38
Pullman Palace Car	185	186½
United States Oil	16¼	16⅝
United States Rubber	101½	102½
Westinghouse Electric	30	31
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	6	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28	28½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	..	.11
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.13	.11
Belcher	.19	.19
Best & Belcher	.33	.26
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.29	.30
Challenge Con.	.19	.18
Choliar	.19	.20
Confidence	.41	.37
Con. Cal. & Va.	.72	.65
Crown Point	.15	.16
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.23	.23
Hale & Norcross	.80	.80
Julia	..	.07
Justice	.12	.12
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.24	.22
Occidental Con.	.87	.82
Ophir	.52	.48
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.19	.17
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.81	.78
Standard	1.60	1.50
Union Con.	.22	.20
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.24	.21

Silver bars, 59⅞; Mexican dollars, 46@46½c; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	5	4⅝	5⅝
Anaconda	59	60	58	60
Anchoria	72	82	72	82
Argentum	20⅝	21	19¾	21
Battle	36¼	36½	33⅝	35¾
Columbine	16½	17	16½	17
Consolidated	9⅞	10½	9⅝	10
Elkton	123½	123¾	123	123⅝
El Paso	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅞
Golden Fleece	27	30	25	30
Gold King	72	85	71	77
Gibson	20½	22	20	22
Gold Coin	130	137	130	137
Garfield	12	12½	12	12⅝
Isabella	25	25⅞	26	26¼
Independence	68½	69	66	70
Jefferson	6½	10	6½	10
Jackpot	13	13⅞	14½	14⅞
Lillie	105	113	108	110
Moon Anchor	119	120	117	117¾
Matoa	36	37	34	35
Portland	149½	150½	150	152
Pharmacist	7	7½	7¼	7½
Rawlings	56½	57	56	57
Rosa	19½	19½	18	19
Union	24½	24⅝	24	24¼
Work	9⅝	10	10⅝	11

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	168	Manhattan	200
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	170
Butch. & Drovers'	65	Mech. & Traders'	100
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	150
Chemical	3700	New York	235
City	1000	New York County	1100
Commerce	204	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	125	Park	300
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
East River	130	Republic	150
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	176
Garfield Nat.	1000	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	125
Greenwich	165	State of New York	103
Hanover	390	Tradesmen's	85
Importers & Trad.	480	West Side	275
Irving	147½	Western National	140
Leather Manuf's'	170		

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of Two Dollars per share of common stock, and Three Dollars per share of preferred stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned committee, and is payable on or before the twenty-ninth day of September, 1898, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment, the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon. This is the third installment payable under the Plan of Reorganization, and, including the One Dollar per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the fourth payment.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH,
Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
New York, September 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. were declared, payable on and after September 30th, 1898, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 17th, 1898, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 17th, 1898, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Saturday, October 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Sept. 13th, 1898.
Fifty-eighth Quarterly Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable at this office on and after October 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, September 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, October 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be again closed on Saturday, October 8th, at 12 o'clock noon, preparatory to the annual meeting of shareholders to be held on Wednesday, November 9th, 1898, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Minnesota Iron Company,
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, Sept. 8, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ per cent.) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Sept. 15th, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Sept. 15th, 1898, and reopened on Monday, October 17th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 8, 1898.

A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 3d proximo, inclusive. F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, New Haven, Conn., September 13th, 1898.—The stock transfer books of this company will be closed at the close of business on the 17th inst. and remain closed to and including the 30th inst., for purposes of dividend, payable on the latter date. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM L. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, September 7, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable September 19th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 12th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Texas & Pacific Coal Company,
Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 8th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on the 20th of October, 1898. Transfer books will close 30th inst. and reopen Oct. 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of the People's Trust Co., Executor.)
460 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co., B'klyn.
(By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Public Administrator.)
$500 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1907.
(By order of Executor.)
$3,000 Columbus & Ind. Cent. Ry. Co. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & Pitts. Ry. Co. 5 p. c. Bd., 1932.
$2,000 Cinn., Ham. & Dayton R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$2,000 Suspension Bridge & Erie Junc. R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
35 shs. Dayton & Michigan R. R. Pfd.
75 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
50 shs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co., Bklyn.
23 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
5 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
40 shs. Home Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
$10,000 Oneonta & Otego Valley R. R. 30-year 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1927, (Hypd.)
$10,000 Oneonta & Otego Valley R. R. 30-year 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1927, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
104 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
83 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co. of B'klyn.
16 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Republic.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
$12,000 Detroit, Lake Shore and Mt. Clemens Ry. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927, July, 1898, Coups.
$10,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. Inc. Bds.
$6,000 Addison & Penn. Ry. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1932, & $400 Scrip.
81 shs. Addison & Penn. Ry. Co. Pfd. & $171.61 Scrip.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1898, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
ALBANY, N. Y., September 3d, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at Albany, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a second supplementary contract between this Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which contract has been approved by the Directors of this Company, and provides for the readjustment of rental to be paid to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company under the contract of April 1, 1873.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., September 9th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Monday, September 19th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 19th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 11, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 10, 1898, and will be reopened on the day following the meeting. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1898.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 28, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.
New York, September 14, 1898.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.
GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	..	11	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	......
33	33½	2,402	American Cotton Oil	33½	33⅝	33	33	—1½
85	86	35	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85½	85½	84½	84½	— ¾
30½	31½	105	Am. Malting Co	31	31	31	31	......
80	81	220	Am. Malting Co. pf	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
12¼	12½	810	Am. Spirits Mfg	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
34½	34½	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36	36	34½	34½	—2½
133¾	134	35,885	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137½	137⅞	133½	133¾	—2¾
114½	115¼	26	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115½	115½	114½	114½	......
96	98	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	97½	97½	97½	97½	......
145½	146	30,755	American Tobacco	145	146⅞	144¼	146	+ ½
28¾	29	2,140	Am. Steel & Wire Co	31	31	29	29	—2
83	83½	966	Am. S. & W. Co. pf	85	85	83½	83½	—2
34½	35½	100	Ann Arbor pf	35	35	35	35	—2
12⅝	13¼	3,685	At., T. & S. F	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
33⅝	33¾	10,755	At., T. & S. F. pf	34⅛	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— ¾
40½	41	3,440	B. & O., 2d in. pd	41½	41½	40½	40½	—1
3⅜	3½	900	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	......
58½	58⅝	33,327	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	59¼	59¾	58	58¼	—1½
124½	126	50	Brooklyn Union Gas	126	126	126	126	......
52½	52¾	1,010	Canada Southern	52⅜	53	52⅜	52⅝	......
21	22	10	Central Pacific	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	......
22¼	22⅝	2,305	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22½	— ¼
158	..	25	Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	......
113	113⅛	13,568	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114¼	114½	113¼	113¼	— ⅞
53	54	545	Chi. & East. Ill	54	54	53	53	—1
107½	108	110	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	......
14⅛	14¼	3,355	Chi. Gr. West	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
40	41	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	40	40	40	40	......
108⅝	108⅞	31,480	Chi., Mil. & St. P	109⅞	109⅞	108⅝	108⅝	— ¾
156	158	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	157	157	157	157	— ⅞
130½	130¾	2,750	Chi. & Northw	131⅛	131¼	130	130¼	—1
101½	101¾	9,651	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	102⅛	102⅝	101⅛	101⅛	— ¾
7⅛	8½	200	Chi. Term. Trans	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
40½	41	565	C., C., C. & St. L	41	41	40½	40½	— ½
14⅞	15	1,800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15⅛	15⅝	15	15	......
50⅜	50¾	1,110	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	— ¼
21	24	210	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	21	21	—2½
14	17	826	Colorado Midland pf	15	15	15	15	—1
181	182	2,445	Consolidated Gas	183	183	180½	182	—2½
47½	48	310	Consolidated Ice	48¼	48½	48	48	—1
92½	93	110	Consolidated Ice pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	......
106⅝	107⅞	130	Del. & Hudson	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜
149	151	10	Del., Lack. & West	148½	148½	148½	148½	......
54¾	55¼	1,480	Denver & R. G. pf	55½	55½	54⅞	55	......
14¼	16	550	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15⅞	15⅞	14½	14½	—1½
13¼	13⅝	25	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	......
18¼	18½	200	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	— ¼
28	29	300	Evans. & T. H	29	29	29	29	......
66	68	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	67	67	67	67	+1
43⅝	44	1,788	General Electric	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43½	— ¼
133	134	661	Great Northern pf	133	133⅞	133	133⅞	+ ¼
28	28¼	600	Hawaiian Sugar	28	28	28	28	......
112¼	112¾	1,300	Illinois Central	112½	112½	112¼	112½	......
66	67	2,138	Illinois Steel Co	68½	68½	65⅞	66¼	—3¼
48½	49½	4,250	Int. Paper Co	51½	51½	48⅞	49	—2⅝
89	90	1,747	Int. Paper Co. pf	90⅛	90⅛	89½	89½	— ⅞
18¼	18⅞	125	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ½
48½	49½	200	Laclede Gas	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅜
17	18	170	Lake Erie & West	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅝	3,670	Louisville & Nashville	57⅛	57¼	56⅞	56⅜	— ⅞
94¾	95¼	29,236	Manhattan Con	96⅛	96¼	94½	95	—1¼
152½	154	4,061	Met. Street Ry	157	157	152	152	—5
93	94	5,624	Minnesota Iron	95½	95½	92⅝	93	—3½
11¼	12	125	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	......
33½	33¾	660	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	33⅝	33½	33⅜	33½	— ½
32⅝	32⅞	2,210	Missouri Pacific	33¼	33¼	32	32¼	—1
26	29	100	Mobile & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
31½	32¼	805	Nat. Biscuit Co	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
92½	97	125	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	95	95	95	95	— ½
34	34¼	830	National Lead Co	34½	34⅝	34	34¼	— ¼
109½	111	29	Nat. Lead Co. pf	111¼	111¼	110¼	110½	......
5	5½	405	Nat. Linseed Oil	5	5	5	5	— ¼
42	46	200	New Central Coal	42½	43	42½	43	+ ½
89½	89¾	460	New Jersey Central	89⅞	90	89⅛	89⅛	+ ½
93½	96	200	New York Air Brake	93½	94½	93½	94½	+2
116½	116¾	1,590	New York Central	116⅞	116⅞	116½	116⅝	— ⅜
52	52¼	1,150	Norfolk & West. pf	52½	52½	51⅝	52	— ⅜
6½	6¾	500	North American	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
37¼	37⅜	16,763	Northern Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	8,105	Northern Pacific pf	76⅞	77	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	15½	100	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
74½	76	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	75	75	75	75	— ½
34	35½	100	Oregon Short Line	33½	33½	33½	33½	—1
44	45	398	Pacific Coast	45	45	44½	44½	—1
65½	67	272	Pacific Coast 2d pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ½
32	32¼	285	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
117¼	117½	300	Pennsylvania R. R	117⅞	117⅞	117⅜	117⅜	+ ⅜
103¾	104	23,145	Philadelphia Gas	104	105⅜	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅞
62½	63	900	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ½
185½	186	101	Pull. Pal. Car Co	186	186	186	186	......
18¼	18¾	1,430	Reading	18⅛	18¾	18	18¼	+ ⅛
43	43⅛	3,100	Reading 1st pf	43	43¾	42⅞	43¼	+ ¼
6	7	15	St. J. & G. I	7½	7½	7½	7½	......
57	58	7	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	......
64	64¼	410	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	64¼	64¼	64	64¼	— ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	520	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	31½	31⅞	31½	31½	......
164	170	7	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	163½	163½	163½	163½	......
79½	80	875	St. Paul & Omaha	81	81	79⅞	79⅞	—1½
21	22	320	Southern Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
9	9¼	365	Southern Railway	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	33¾	1,935	Southern Railway pf	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
7	7¼	525	Standard R. & T	7½	7½	7	7	— ¾
27¼	28	1,910	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¼	28¼	27½	27½	— ⅝
13⅝	13⅞	1,270	Texas Pacific	13¾	14	13½	13¾	......
173	178	10	Third Avenue	177	177	177	177	......
29⅞	30⅛	11,118	Union Pacific	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	+ ¼
63⅝	63¾	10,638	Union Pacific pf	64⅛	64⅜	63½	63⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	5⅞	1,370	U. P., D. & G	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ½
40	44	5	United States Express	42	42	42	42	......
7½	7¾	10	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	......
69½	69⅝	3,675	U. S. Leather pf	69⅝	70	69	69⅝	— ¼
41½	41⅝	2,455	United States Rubber	41⅝	41⅝	40½	41½	— ⅞
101⅝	102	1,284	U. S. Rubber pf	102	102¼	102	102	— ½
8¼	8⅝	200	Wabash	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	......
20	20½	2,565	Wabash pf	20⅝	20½	20	20¼	— ⅛
..	95	200	West Chicago Street	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	......
92¼	92¼	2,662	Western Union Tel	93	93	92	92¼	— ⅝
2⅛	2½	510	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	......
Sales		364,156						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105⅛	105¼
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼
5s, r., 1904	112¼	112¾
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113¼
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..
American Coal	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel	30	40
Am. Express	130	135
Am. Tobacco pf	125	130
Ann Arbor	10	12
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6
Boston A. L. pf	105	108
Brunswick City	8¾	10
Buff., R. & P	32	35
Buff., R. & P. pf	72½	75½
Bur., C. R. & N	75	..
Canadian Pacific	85½	86½
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	27	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	73
Chi., Ind. & L	8	9
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	30	33
Chi. & N. W. pf	175	..
Chi. Term. T. pf	31	33
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	87
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev	..	⅝
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1	2½
Colorado Midland	4	7
Col. F. & I. pf	..	80
Col. & H. Coal	4	6¾
Col., H. V. & T	5¾	6
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	25
Consol. Coal	46	..
Den. & R. G	..	15¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A	3	4¼
D., S. S. & A. pf	6	8
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131	134
*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n	..	130
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie 1st pf	35¼	35½
Ft. W. & R. G	13	15
H. B. Claflin	91	..
Homestake	51	..
Ill. Cent. l. l	96	100
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	39	..
Iowa Central	9	9½
Iowa Central pf	34	35
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M	4	5
K. & D. M. pf	15⅛	17
Keokuk & West	29	32
King. & Pem	3	9¾
Laclede Gas pf	93	95
L. E. & W. pf	74½	76
Lake Shore	192¾	..
Long Island	50	58
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf	45	52
Mexican Central	5¼	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs	½	1
Minn. & St. L	26	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf	88½	90
M. & St. L. 2d pf	58½	59½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	18	..
Morris & Essex	175	..
National Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf	73	77
Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
N. Y. & N. H	192	194
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	33	36
Norfolk So	60	66
Nor. & West	14	16¼
Ont. Mining	4	6
Ore. R. & N	54	57
Pac. Coast 1st pf	82½	86
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev	1¼	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	4½	6
P., C., C. & St. L	42⅜	43¼
P., Ft. W. & C	172	..
Pitts. & West. pf	8	9
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf	6	8
Reading 2d pf	21	22
Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
R., W. & O	124	125
Rio Grande W	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf	67	69½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	17½	19½
St. L. & San Fran	8½	8⅞
St. L. S. W	4½	6
St. L. S. W. pf	11½	12
St. P & Duluth	21	26
St. P. & D. pf	88	92
St. P. & O. pf	157	160
Sil. bullion certs	60¼	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Texas Pacific L. T	8	9
Tol. & O. C	20	30
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
Twin City R. T	27	32
Wells-F. Express	120	125
W. & L. E. pf., $5 asst. paid	14½	14¾
Wis. Central	1¼	1½
Wis. Central pf	4	7

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	5,000	100
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	4,000	88
At, T & S F adjt 4s	2,000	71⅝
	10,000	71⅝
	5,000	71½
	10,000	71⅝
	5,000	71⅝
	500	71⅝
	25,000	71⅝
	28,000	71⅝
	11,000	71⅝
	5,000	71⅝
	1,000	71⅝
	5,000	71⅝
	20,000	71⅝
	2,000	71⅝
	46,000	71⅝
	6,000	71⅝
	30,000	71⅝
	50,000	71
Gen 4s	19,000	94⅝
	1,000c	94⅝
	1,000	94⅝
	15,000	94⅝
	24,000b3	94⅝
	15,000	94⅝
	10,000s10F	94
	15,000	94⅝
	10,000	94⅝
	1,000	94⅝
	6,000	94½
	3,000	94⅝
	500	94⅝
	3,000	94⅝
	7,000	94⅝
	1,000	94⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch, Trust Co certfs	10,000	111½
B & O S W 1st con 4½s	2,000	76
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	10,000	93
Brooklyn R T 5s	12,000	104
	10,000	104⅛
	6,000	104
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	5,000	115½
	1,000	115¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	94
Buff, R & P G M 5s	4,000	106
Canada So 1st 5s	3,000	109½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	2,000	90
	3,000	89¾
	4,000	89½
	4,000	89
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	5,000	39
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc	3,000	4½
Cent of N J gen 5s reg	20,000	112½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	40,000	85¼
	5,000	85⅛
	1,000	85¼
	1,000	85⅛
	6,000	85½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	7,000	115½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	1,000	114
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	2,000s3	101½
Chicago & Erie 1st	3,000	110¼
	2,000	110⅛
	6,000	110
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	3,000	117
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	2,000s20F	105½
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	2,000	115
Chi & N W gen 3½s	1,000	103
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	5,000	104½
C, St P, M & O cons	20,000	135
Chi Term Transfer 4s	5,000	88
	10,000	87½
Del & Hud 1st, Penn Div	1,000	146
Detroit City Gas 5s	10,000	93
E T, V & G con 5s	1,000	113
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	1,000	101¼
Erie gen lien 4s	11,000	71⅞
	20,000	72
Evans & T H gen 5s	1,000	89⅝
	1,000	90
	3,000	90
	7,000	89⅞
	7,000	89⅞
	5,000	91
Ft W & D C 1st	8,000s3	75
	3,000	74½
	1,000	74
Ga Pac 1st 6s	3,000	121
Erie 4s prior bonds	33,000	92
	10,000	91⅞
	9,000	92
	1,000	92⅛
Erie 1st con 7s	1,000s10F	141¾
	5,000	141¾
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	1,000	94
H & Tex Cent con 6s	3,000	109½
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s	2,000	98⅞
	10,000	94
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	2,000	87
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	104
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	3,000	78½
	7,000	78¼
	3,000	78⅝
	9,000	78
King Co Elev 1st	2,000	57
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	104½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	2,000	89
Manhattan Ry con 4s	7,000s15F	98½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	5,000	76
	5,000	76¼
Mich Cent 5s, 1902	10,000	107
Mil & N 1st, 1913, cons	1,000	121¼
Mo, K & East 1st	2,000	101¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	4,000	88
Mo, K & T 2d	1,000	63⅛
	5,000	63
	18,000	62⅞
	2,000	62½
Mo, K & T of T 5s	21,000	84
	20,000s3	84
	5,000	83½
Missouri Pacific cons	30,000	104½
	2,000s20F	104⅛
	20,000	104⅛
	7,000	104
	2,000s20F	104
Missouri Pacific 3d	2,000s3	111½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	500	78½
Nash, C & St L con	10,000	103
	3,000	102⅞
N Y Cent & H 3½s	1,000	107¼
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	3,000	94½
Mich Central col 3½s	1,000	93
	1,000	93½
N Y, S & W G M	2,000	89
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	10,000	67
	1,000	66¾
	10,000	67
	10,000	66¾
	30,000	66½
	14,000	66¾
	500	67
	500	67
	20,000	66½
	10,000	66⅝
	10,000	66½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	8,000	100⅝
	7,000	100½
Nor Pac Term 1st	3,000	112
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	103
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	6,000	104¼
Oregon R & N 4s	1,000	99⅛
Oregon S L 6s	3,000	126
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	4,000	105½
Oregon S L inc A 5s	30,000	73½
Inc B & col trust	40,000	57
	10,000	56½
	10,000	56⅞
Pac Coast 1st 5s	8,000	105½
Penn Cos gtd 4½s	1,000	113½
	5,000	112¾
Peo & Eastern 1st	9,000	78½
Pitts & West 1st	88,000	90
Reading Co gen 4s	20,000	82
	13,000	82⅛
	22,000	82
	10,000	82⅛
Rio Grande West 1st	2,000	89½
	3,000	89⅝
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	20,000	98
	5,000	98¼
St L & S F 4s	1,000	79
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	13,000	79
St L & S F 2d, Class B	2,000	115⅛
St L S W 1st	6,000	73¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s	10,000	66¼
	20,000	66⅛
	7,000	66
	1,000	66¼
	5,000	66
	20,000	66⅛
	56,000	66
Scioto Val & N E 4s	3,000	90
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	2,000	98
So Pac of N M 1st	5,000	108
Southern Ry 1st 5s	5,000	96⅜
	5,000	96⅜
	1,000	96½
	10,000	96⅜
	3,000	96⅜
	4,000	96⅜
	2,000	96⅜
	25,000	96¼
Standard R & T 6s	2,000	78½
Standard R & T inc	1,000	21
	5,000	20⅞
	10,000	20⅝
	15,000	20
	5,000	19¾
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	5,000	93
Tex & N O con 5s	7,000	101¼
	5,000	101
Texas & Pacific Ry, East Div 1st 6s	1,000	105½
Tex & Pac 2d inc	20,000	44
	5,000	44¼
	10,000	44⅛
	15,000	44¼
	35,000	44⅛
	5,000	44⅛
	10,000	44½
	7,000	44⅜
	10,000	44⅞
	12,000	44⅜
	10,000	44
	1,000	44⅛
	9,000	44
	10,000	44½
	30,000	44⅛
	8,000	44⅛
	5,000	44¼
	10,000	44½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	5,000	92⅝
	12,000	92½
Union Pacific 4s	37,000	98¼
	2,000b3	98¼
	94,000	98
	1,000	97¾
	18,000	97⅞
	10,000	98
	1,000	97⅞
	6,000	98
	2,000	97⅞
	5,000	98¼
	50,000	98
	20,000	97⅞
	8,000	98
	5,000	97⅞
	1,000	98
	5,000	97⅞
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	2,000	75½
	30,000	75¼
	19,000	75
	5,000	74⅞
	10,000	74⅞
	30,000	74⅞
	5,000	74⅞
	15,000	74½
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	111½
Wabash 2d 5s	5,000	88
Wabash deb, Series B	5,000	32½
	5,000	32¼
	5,000	32
	2,000	32
	10,000	32⅛
	3,000	32
W N Y & P 1st	1,000	107
	5,000s20F	107⅛
	5,000	107
	5,000	107⅜
W N Y & P inc	2,000	15
	5,000	14½
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	1,000	53½
	7,000	53
	12,000	53⅛
	16,000	53⅛
	14,000	53⅛
	4,000	53
	3,000	53¼
	25,000	53⅛
	10,000	53⅛
	4,000	53⅛
	10,000	53⅛
	5,000	53
Total sales		$2,460,500

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Reorganization Committee gives notice that they have called the third installment of $2 per share of common stock and $3 per share of preferred stock, payable at the Central Trust Company on or before Sept. 29. This is the third installment called by the committee, and, including the $1 per share paid to the Stockholders' Committee, is the fourth payment.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WEXLER METAL GOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire yesterday sold out the effects of the Wexler Metal Goods Manufacturing Company, at 116 Walker Street, realizing about $400.

HENRY CAHN.—Sheriff Acker of the Borough of Richmond yesterday took possession of the Casino Hotel, at Midland Beach, to satisfy a judgment of $2,918 held by Emil Bloch of New York against his brother-in-law, Henry Cahn, the proprietor.

ZIEGLER & LOWENSTEIN.—James F. MacCabe has been appointed receiver for the firm of Ziegler & Lowenstein, grocers, at 411 East Eighty-third Street, by Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, on the application of Margaret Ziegler, against Solly Lowenstein, for a dissolution of the copartnership and an accounting. The firm was formed on May 25, 1897. She alleged that Mr. Lowenstein gave a bill of sale of the business without her knowledge or consent to Robert Hill, whose agents ousted her from the store. The stock was valued at $700, and shortly after Mr. Hill gave a bill of sale of it to a New Jersey man for $100.

CHARLES H. PEARSON & CO.—Judgment for $144 was obtained yesterday against Charles H. Pearson & Co., flour merchants, of 437 Produce Exchange Building, in favor of Frederick E. Suse, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. Antoine E. Coronati, the junior partner, was not served with the summons. Mr. Pearson has been in the flour trade since July, 1895, and was sales agent here for an Ohio milling company. Mr. Coronati became a partner in January, 1898. They did some export business with Europe and the West Indies. The business recently came to a standstill on account of inability to meet contracts. The capital, it was said, was used up, and they owed some on differences.

Out of Town.

MORRILL BROTHERS COMPANY.—The failure of Morrill Brothers Company, jewelers of Boston, was announced yesterday. The assets amount to $95,000, and the liabilities, [illegible]. Inability to secure ready money was the cause of the assignment.

FRANKLIN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.—Chancellor McGill, in Trenton, N. J., yesterday filed an opinion deciding that a receiver should be appointed for the Franklin Electric Light Company of Cape May. The application was made by the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation, a judgment creditor.

A Petition in Bankruptcy.

Irwin S. Loewenthal of 207 East Sixty-second Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $29,167, and nominal assets of $8,072. Of the liabilities, $12,931 are secured by an interest he had in some real estate at 206 West Seventeenth Street, this city, in Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., deeds to which he executed about May 1, 1888, and also by warehouse receipts. The value of the security is given at $3,050. The assets consist of bills receivable, $3,953, and debts due him, $4,119. Mr. Loewenthal was formerly in business with his brother, Abraham S. Loewenthal, as Loewenthal Brothers, commission merchants, who went out of business in 1888. Louis E. Salmon is the attorney.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Morris, and Robert Schroeder—The Osborn Cash Register Company	$109
ATCHISON, Thomas A.—A. J. Connick	113
ABRAHAM, Louis—N. H. Cohan	278
BACH, Adam—Barbara Slavik	2,545
BUCKI, Charles L.—Hattie E. Bucki	833
BURT, Edward—W. Nylin	305
BEATTY, Clarence—Gallagher-Entwistle Company	433
BUEKLIN, Charles A.—A. Robinson	44
BRADY, John C.—Western Electric Company	888
CROHEN, Henry L.—J. Reid	447
CONANT, Roger O.—F. J. Maynard	103
DOMINION MINING AND CHEMICAL Company—Theodore E. Tack	822
ELLISON, Guy R. P. and S. Harry, also Alfred Van Horn—A. Plant and another	540
GREENBERG, Charles and Samuel—W. Greenfield	710
GALLAUDET, Peter W.—C. E. Bonnell and others	36
HEVENOR, Robert A.—Jacob Stahl and others	718
HAY, J. Lewis, Robert Riggs, and Homer J. Beaudet—John P. Kane Company	1,431
HARDT, Engelbert, and others—Samuel Wallach and others, costs	134
KUTNER, Rudolph—Aspell & Co	119
KREUSLER, Arnold—Garden Malting Company	864
KAYSER, Louis W., and Frank S. Landsmann—William L. Hauptmann	90
LOOSCHEN, Jared J.—C. E. Neier	206
LAW, Lizzie W.—J. Schwan	286
LAWLESS, Mary—S. Heller	98
LENOX HILL MEAT COMPANY—G. F. & E. C. Swift	789
LAIT, Abraham—W. Lifshitz, costs	94
MATHER, William A.—Armour & Co	283
MULLIGAN, John—M. Gleason	205
McGOVERN, James T.—W. H. Henderson	120
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Klinger, Jr	108
METHVEN, William—D. Kerbs	237
OSBORN, Charles S.—E. P. Hatch	463
OKIE, Howard P.—C. F. Weston and another	94
PEARSON, Charles H.—F. E. Suse	144
RUBINSTEIN, Nathaniel, and Henry Rochomowitz—A. Meisel and others	90
RAINES, William G.—M. C. Spencer	105
ROCHMOWITZ, Henry—Neptune Meter Company	32
RENTON, George W.—A. Watson	137
SCHILLINGER, George, Louis Keller, and Frank Pietrowsky—J. Gallagher	308
SALOMON, Maurice C.—L. Roseno and others	295
SMITH, Seymour G.—A. Neuman and another	221
STEIN, Joseph R., and Edgar S. Clark—Minnie E. Quimby	674
WOERNER, Albert M.—H. B. Bradbury	564
WICKS, James D.—F. Millward	403

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hoyt vs. Horton.
2—Philips vs. Platt.
3—Wertz vs. Wirth.
4—Moscow vs. 42d St., Man., &c., R. R. Co.
5—Onequi vs. Postley.
6—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzgerald.
7—Biersdorfer vs. Higgins.
8—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Sperling.
9—Southgate vs. Hutchinson.
10—Cassell vs. Weissblatt.
11—Buffalo L., T. & Safe Dep. Co. vs. Medina Gas & El. Light. Co.
12—In re Merriam Co.
13—Mutual L. Ins. Co. vs. Youmans.
14—Cong. Agudes Actum Aushei Barbriosk vs. Glock.
15—Aettel vs. Rulleyn.
16—Columbia Bank vs. Dunn.
17—Vietor vs. Lewis.
18—Leach vs. Thornburgh.
19—Marker vs. Marker.
20—Whitman vs. Yohn.
21—Bouvry vs. Bouvry.
22—Levy vs. Levy.
23—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. City of New York.
24—Ramme vs. Werner.
25—Diepenbrock vs. Borgia.
26—Waldemann vs. Rassert.
27—Produce Exch. Trust Co. vs. H. B. King Bros. Pub. Co.
28—Moran vs. Fierund.
29—Berger vs. Berger.
30—Hill vs. Sears.
31—In re 155th St.
32—In re 167th St.
33—In re Katonah Av.
34—In re 157th St.
35—In re 187th St.
36—In re Bremer Av.
37—In re Rose St.
38—In re Franklin St.
39—In re 188th St.
40—In re Bell.
41—Moran vs. Freund.
42—Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. vs. Evarts.
43—Mariano vs. Mariano.
44—John Weber & Co. vs. Gleason.
45—Lecour vs. Importers & Trad. Nat. Bk.
46—N. Y. Special Agency vs. King.
47—In re Lewis.
48—Schuhl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

William Raab.
At 10:30 A. M.
Martha J. Stephens,
Mary E. Binsse,
John Hajek,
Mary E. Nolan,
John McCullough,
Frederick W. Lange,
Margaret A. Roberts.
At 11 A. M.
Catherine C. Raubitschek
At 2 P. M.
Emma S. Spear,
Henry Cook.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Domenico Di Angelo, Giovanni Tofani.
2—Robert Clarkson, Thomas Dorgan, Arthur McNiece.
3—Joseph Mahoney.
4—Carmelo Reale.
5—George W. Holt.
Pleadings:
1—Asher S. Kaufman.
2—Patrick Byrnes, Patrick Shea.
3—Frank Deppolder.
4—Frank Clark.
5—Jacob Dorf.
6—Thomas Grant.
7—Harry Robeson.
8—Joseph J. Sullivan.
9—George Anderson.
10—James Curtis.
11—Stephen Moore.
12—Charles Medansky.
13—Patrick Donovan.
14—Harry Goldstein.
15—Katie Murray.
16—Alfred L. Albrecht.
17—Harry Stern.
18—Edward Du Bois.
19—William Charles.
20—Thomas Williams.
21—Robert Helm.
22—Gustav Crandall.
23—John Hunter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.

1—John Moore.
2—Jennie Smith.
3—Beula Brown.
4—William Byrnes.
5—James O'Brien.
6—Matthew Lamb.
7—Bartel Becker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Birbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company vs. Cloud—Isaac B. Brennen. Matter of Roome—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Faultless Ribbon and Carbon Paper Company—Thomas E. Brown. Matter of L. Biebers, Son & Co.—Julius M. Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Dinkel vs. Stephens—Louis Hanneman.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Margaret Ziegler vs. Solly Lowenstein—James F. MacCabe.

BAY STATE GAS COMPANY SUED.

Complainants Charge that J. Edward Addicks Has Perpetrated Frauds —$35,000,000 Involved.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—Argument was heard to-day in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Dallas on the bill of equity filed by James B. Weir of New York, and a similar bill filed by Godfred, Morse & Co. of Boston to compel the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware to produce the books of the concern. Counsel for the defendant filed a demurrer to the bill.

The complainants in the first case state that they are stockholders of the corporation, but that notwithstanding they have made frequent efforts they have been unable to learn anything of the financial condition of the company, or of its management. The complainants aver "that the corporation defendant, acting at the instigation and under the control of J. Edward Addicks, has defeated various efforts which have been made on the part of the holders of income bonds by legal proceedings to obtain information concerning its assets and transactions, and that by making settlements with various litigants, solely for the purpose of shielding frauds upon the company, which had been perpetrated by J. Edward Addicks, all information has been thwarted."

It is also charged that the stock of the Bay State Gas Company fell from about par, or $50 a share, to $2 a share, and that it is the belief of the complainants that the depreciation was caused by fraudulent methods in connection with the company.

Counsel for the complainants stated that, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Weir had gone to the office of the Bay State Gas Company, in Wilmington, and demanded to see the stock transfer book, he was refused by Treasurer William H. Miller, who was in charge of the office. Counsel said that Mr. Weir asked Miller what been done with the proceeds of the sale or disposition of 700,000 shares of capital stock of the company, valued at $35,000,000, and that the Treasurer said he knew nothing about it; that he did not handle the money. It was also charged that the stock of the company had been increased from 60,000 shares originally to 700,000.

Counsel for the defense said there was no claim that the stock had been issued illegally or unauthorizedly; that there had been no specific charge made of fraud. Counsel said: "If they want to bring us into court let them show some specific charge. Tell us wherein you charge us with fraud, and we will answer you."

The Court reserved its decision.

Ruling on the Stamp Tax Law.

Collector Charles H. Treat has received the following ruling from Commissioner Scott at Washington in regard to the stamping of an agreement of guarantee made by purchasers of merchandise for the payment of indebtedness incurred by them prior to a certain date, together with extensions of credit on purchases, &c. "If the instrument is a mere contract without any of the characteristics of a bond, and not executed by any company charging a premium therefor, it is not subject to the stamp tax."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.71⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.05 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.25
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.20

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Flour steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 61½@63c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@64c; No. 2 red, 65½c; No. 2 corn, 30¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¾@30⅞c; No. 2 oats, 21½c; No. 2 white, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 23@23½c; No. 2 rye, 45@45½c; No. 2 barley, 33@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90½c; Northwestern, 91½c; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8.55@$8.60; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@$4.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Business in cotton futures yesterday was exceptionally slack. The general situation was without particular new features; the local situation especially so. Scarcely any orders were at hand from outside sources, and the local contingent, while having the market almost entirely to themselves, scarcely had any disposition to make ventures. Opening dull at unchanged prices, there was subsequently a decline of 2@3 points, with no particular reason to explain the weakness beyond the fact that speculators furnished no support and cables disappointed. The movement of cotton at the ports fell below calculations, and the outlook as to interior receipts failed also to justify the claims of the bear element. At the same time crop accounts were conflicting, with possibly a bullish average; private advices claimed that cotton in the Atlantic States was suffering to a serious extent from excessive rains; shedding and rust were particularly reported in the Atlantic States, while central localities of the cotton belt were also showing deterioration. But the bullish contingent held a nerveless relation to the market and traded with the utmost caution. The bear element was equally destitute of courage, prices being considered too low for confident and aggressive selling, especially in view of the reported indications of a spread of yellow fever. Regarding this factor, however, it was pretty generally assumed here that no epidemic is likely to be experienced in view of improved sanitary conditions and the alert attention of authorities, with a wider experience for coping with the disease. The entire scope of yesterday's market for cotton was only a matter of 3 points, with the feeling finally quiet at a net decline of 1@3 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.52	5.52	5.52	5.51@5.53
October	5.56	5.56	5.54	5.54@5.55
November	5.59	5.59	5.57	5.57@5.58
December	5.63	5.64	5.61	5.61@5.62
January	5.67	5.68	5.65	5.65@5.66
February	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.68@5.70
March	5.75	5.75	5.73	5.72@5.73
April	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.75@5.77
May	5.78	5.82	5.78	5.78@5.80
June	5.83	5.83	5.82	5.81@5.82

The Government report issued yesterday afternoon made no marked impression on the market. Spot cotton in the local market closed dull and easy, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5 13-16c for middling upland, and 6 1-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 7⅜c and 7⅝c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 5-16c; Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5 3-16c; Savannah, 5⅛c, 1-16c decline; Charleston, 5⅛c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅜c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 7-16@5½c; St. Louis, 5⅜c; Memphis, 5¼c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	429	..	8,099
Thus far this week	6,386	100	14,089
Since Sept. 1	35,446	1,073	20,556

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Middling uplands, 3 9-32d. December-January, 307½s; January-February, 307½b; February-March, 308b; March-April, 309b; April-May, 310s; May-June, 311s; June-July, 311½b; September, 312s; September-October, 310b; October-November, 308b; November-December, 307½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	69⅝	69¾	69⅝	69⅝
December	66 15-16	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞
May	68½	68¾	68⅜	68⅜
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	34⅛
December	34 15-16	35 1-16	34⅝	34⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.27

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	64⅛	64½	64	64
December	62⅞	62 11-16	62	62⅛
May	64⅝	64⅝	64	64
Corn—				
September	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29¾
December	30⅛	30 5-16	29¾	29⅞
May	32⅜	32 7-16	31⅞	31⅞
Oats—				
September	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝
December	20	20¼	19 15-16	20
May	22 1-16	22¼	21⅞	22
Lard—				
October	$4.90	$4.92½	$4.90	$4.90
January	5.00	5.05	5.00	5.02½
Ribs—				
October	5.27½	5.32½	5.27½	5.32½
January	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85
Pork—				
October	..	..	..	8.55
January	9.40	9.45	9.37½	9.45

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A sharp advance was scored in wheat yesterday, attended by a broadening speculative trade, heavy export buying, and a general improvement in local sentiment. That it failed to hold all day was due more to a lack of confidence and consequent realizing among local traders, than to any important change in the news. The latter, with few exceptions, was decidedly encouraging to advocates of higher prices. One of the most noteworthy features of yesterday was an export demand of large proportions. Total sales here and outports were figured at not less than 125 loads, of which 88 loads were worked in this market. Cash property felt the effects of this heavy demand, and advanced to 4½c over December for No. 2 red, 5@7c over for No. 1 Northern Duluth, according to delivery, and 7@9c over for No. 1 hard Duluth. In other markets of the country a similar expansion of export business was noted, accompanied by decided strength in spot property.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—September, 60¾@60⅞c; December, 58⅝c; May, 61⅛@61¼c; No. 1 hard, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 58¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 13.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 65c; September, 64c; December, 60⅞c; May, 63⅜c.

Oats.

No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26c; No. 2 white clips, 29c; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 34@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51½c, free on board, afloat; 48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. State rye, 47½c; cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots. Exporters took 190,000 bushels. BARLEY—Choice new malting, 45@49c, delivered, New York; feeding, 33@33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 36½@37c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.72½, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@72½c; Spring, bulk, 60@62½c; to arrive, 60c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 67½@70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@$25, to arrive; screenings, 40@80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—Flour—First patents, $3.90@$3.95; second patents, $3.60@$3.80.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½@7¾c; 10 lb, 7@7¼c; 12 lb, 6⅞@6½c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅜@6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.90; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.50; Brazil kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4@4½c; Western, 4⅛@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Close—Beef, extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s 6d. Cheese, American finest white, 37s; do, colored, 38s. Tallow, prime city, 10s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a narrow, uneventful market for Brazilian coffee futures yesterday. Opening steady at unchanged prices, the market subsequently ruled inactive, and for the most part nominal, with a downward tendency. Prices varied only 5 points during the entire session. The local contingent had the market almost entirely to themselves. The weak undertone that characterized the session resulted from an absence of outside speculative support, following unsatisfactory cables from Europe and Brazil. The fact that the movement of new crop Brazilian coffee continues small made no particular impression on the trade, the American visible supply remaining above the million-bag level, and furnishing sufficient guarantee to spot buyers who have been demanding concessions until quotations have been reduced ⅛c, to the basis of 6¼c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 6⅜c for jobbing parcels. The market for futures was finally easy at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
October	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
November	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
December	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
March	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
April	..	..	..	5.90@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
June	..	..	..	6.05@6.15
July	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
August	..	..	..	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$600. Hamburg—Net unchanged. Havre—¼f net lower; January, 38.25; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 39; June, 39.25; July, 39.50; August, 39.50; September, 38; October, 38; November, 38; December, 38.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, Marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.65; do, fair to good, $1.30@$1.60; do, medium, choice, $1.22½@$1.25; do, fair to good, $1.05@$1.15; do, pea, choice, $1.15@$1.20; do, fair to good, $1@$1.10; do, red kidney, choice, $1.85; do, fair to good, $1.50@$1.80; do, white kidney, choice, $1.40@$1.45; do, black turtle soup, $1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, lima, California, $2.30; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, bbls, 92½@95c; do, bags, 87½@90c.

BUTTER.—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 20c; do, firsts, 18½@19½c; do, thirds to seconds, 15@18c; do, State, extras, 19@19½c; do, firsts, 18@18½c; do, thirds to seconds, 15@17½c; Western, June, extras, 19c; do, seconds to firsts, 16@18c; State dairy, half firkin tubs, finest, 18c; do, firsts, 16@17c; do, thirds to seconds, 13@15c; Western imitation creamery, finest, 16c; do, firsts, 14@14½c; do, seconds, 13@13½c; Western, dairy, finest, 15c; do, thirds to firsts, 12@14c; factory, June, extras, 14c; do, seconds to firsts, 13@16½c; do, current packed, finest, 13½c; do, seconds, 12½@13c; do, lower grades, 11½@12c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, per lb, 7¼@7⅜c; do, choice, 7@7⅛c; do, white, fancy, 7⅛c; do, choice, 7¼@7⅜c; do, good to prime, 6¾@7c; do, common to fair, 6@6½c; do, small, colored, fancy, 7½@7¾c; do, white, fancy, 7½@7¾c; do, good to choice, 7@7¼c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6¼c; do, large, choice, 5¾@6c; part skims, small, choice, 5½@5¾c; do, large, choice, 5¼c; do, good to prime, 4½@5c; do, common to fair, 2½@3½c; full skims, 2c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 17@18c; State and Pennsylvania, choice, 17c; Western, best, 16½c; do, poor to good, per 30-dozen case, $3.30@$4.20; dirties, $2.25@$3.30; checks, $2.10@$2.55.

FRUITS, FRESH—Apples, fancy red table varieties, per barrel, $2.50@$3; do, fancy green and blush varieties, per barrel, $2.50@$2.75; do, average prime lines, $2@$2.25; do, fair to good, $1.50@$2; do, inferior, $1@$1.25. Pears, Bartlett, per barrel, $2.50@$4.50; do, Seckle, $1.50@$3.50; do, per keg, $1@$1.50; do, other varieties, $1.25@$2.50. Peaches, Western Maryland, per carrier, $1.25@$2.25; do, Maryland, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, per basket, 60c@$1.25; do, Jersey, per basket, 50c@$1.25. Plums, fancy table varieties, per eight-pound basket, 40@50c; prunes, 25@50c; plums, usual kinds, 25@35c. Grapes, Western New York, Delaware, per small basket, 10@12c; do, Niagara, 8c; do, Concord, 8c; up-river, Delaware, per case, 60c@$1; do, Niagara, 50@70c; do, black, 50@60c; do, up-river, small baskets, 7@8c; do, large baskets, 14@15c. Huckleberries, per quart, 5@8c. Watermelons, per 100, $7@$20. Muskmelons, Colorado, per case, $2; do, Jersey, per barrel, $1@$2.50. Cranberries, Cape Cod, as to color and quality, per barrel, $3@$6; do, per crate, $1.50@$2.

FRUITS—DRIED.—Apples—Evaporated, fancy, per lb, 9¾@10c; do, choice, 9¼@9½c; do, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, common to fair, 6@8c; do, sun-dried Southern, sliced, 3½@4½c; do, chops, 2@2¼c; do, cores and skins, 2⅛@2¼c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 1898, 10½@11c. Blackberries, 4@4½c. Huckleberries, 5@6c. Cherries, 8@9c. Apricots—California, Moorpark, 12@15c; do, Royal, 11@12½c. Peaches—California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes—California, 4@8c.

HOPS—State, 1897, choice, per lb, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@12c; do, common to fair, 7@9c; Pacific Coast, 1897, choice, nominal; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, common to fair, 5@9c; State or Pacific Coast, 1896, prime, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 3@5½c; old olds, 1@3½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 65c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 30@60c; straw, 25@40c.

POULTRY — ALIVE — Spring chickens, Western, per lb, 10½@11c; do, Southern, 10½c; fowls, 9½@10c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 40@50c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 15@20c. DRESSED—Turkeys, old, Western, mixed lots, per lb, 9@11c. Chickens, Philadelphia, good to choice, 15@16c; do, poor to fair, 11@13c; do, Pennsylvania, 12@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 11½@12½c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; do, Western, scalded, average best, 11½@12c; do, fair to good, 10@11c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 11c; do, Western, dry-picked, prime, 10½@11c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; do, Western, scalded, prime, 10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; ducks, Long Island and Eastern, Spring, per lb, 11½@12c; do, Western, Spring, 5@8c. Geese, Eastern, Spring, 13@14c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $1.75.

GAME—Partridges, prime to choice, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; grouse, $1@$1.10; woodcock, $1@$1.25; English snipe, prime to choice, per dozen, $1.50@$2; plover, golden, $1.75@$2; do, grass, $1@$1.50; venison, fresh saddles, per lb, 16@18c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, State, $1@$1.62; do, South Jersey, $1.37@$1.62; do, Upper Jersey, round, $1.25@$1.50; do, long, $1.12@$1.37; sweet potatoes, Jersey, $1.75@$2.25; do, Southern, $1.50@$1.62; onions, Connecticut, white, per bbl, $1@$2.50; do, red, $1@$2; do, yellow, $1@$1.50; do, Orange County, white, per bag, $1@$1.75; do, yellow, $1.25; do, red, $1.25@$2; do, common, 50c@$1; do, Western, red, $1@$2; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; cabbages, per 100, $2@$3; cucumber pickles, per 1,000, $1@$2.25; celery, per dozen, 5@35c; eggplants, per bbl, 50c@$1; corn, per 100, 50@75c; lima beans, potato, per bag, 75c@$1.25; flat, 50@75c; lettuce, Boston, per dozen, 30@40c; peppers, per bbl, 75c@$1.25; squash, per bbl, 50@75c; tomatoes, per box, 40@60c; turnips, Russia, per bbl, 50@90c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts, Virginia, hand-picked, fancy, 4⅝@4¾c; do, extra, 4c; do, No. 1, Spanish shelled, 4@4¼c; do, No. 2, 2¾c; do, No. 1, Virginia shelled, 3¾@4c; do, No. 2, 2½c. Honey—State, clover comb, per lb, 11@15c; do, buckwheat, 9@10c; do, clover, extracted, 6c; California, extracted, 6½@7c; do, Southern, per gallon, 50@55c. Beeswax, 25½@26c per lb. Ginseng root, $2.50@$3.50 per lb.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4?c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, twelve months, 15@17c; medium, twelve months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18; fine average, 13@15c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; middle common, Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley, lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6; deodorized, $6.50; refined cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 19c nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c asked; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, 26@28c nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43@45c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.90; lake copper ingot, $12.32½; tin, $16.10; lead, $4; spelter, $4.85.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 31@31½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—Turpentine, 27½c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 13.—Spirits turpentine, 28¼c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13.—Spirits turpentine, 27½@28c; resin, $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.10 and $1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling firm; cables steady. Live cattle, 11@12c; dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 8½c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; grassers and buttermilks nominal, 25 Westerns unsold; city-dressed veals, 10@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.75@$6.75.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.50.

DUTIES ON TEA SAMPLES.

The Government Will Admit Packages of Less than an Ounce Free.

Some tea importers in this city, Chicago, and Tacoma have recently undertaken to bring small packages of tea, weighing from a quarter to half a pound each, into this country free of duty, as samples. There is no provision of law authorizing the free entry of samples generally, but in the event that the local United States Appraiser finds that the so-called samples have no commercial value they are admitted free of duty.

So many of these sample packages of tea have been imported that Collectors of Customs have felt compelled to ask the Treasury Department for a ruling on them. Two questions were brought up—first, whether they were dutiable under the provisions of the war revenue law of June 13 last, and, second, whether they are subject to the examination prescribed by the tea act of March 2, 1897.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has decided both questions practically in favor of the importers. He holds that where tea is put up in packages of not over one ounce in weight, and the fact is established that they are samples for distribution or for use in soliciting orders, and not for sale, duty will not be imposed, and no examination need be made under the act of 1897. All tea in packages weighing over one ounce imported as samples must pay duty, but may be admitted without examination as to quality.

SUPPLY OF HAVANA TOBACCO.

More on Hand Now than Was Anticipated at the Outbreak of War.

Lovers of Havana cigars will most probably continue to pay high prices for truly clear Havanas, until the new crop comes in. Conditions, however, are not as bad as was anticipated at the outbreak of the war with Spain, as the supply of old tobacco is larger than it was thought it would be. By clear Havanas are understood cigars that are made of pure Havana tobacco throughout, and under this class were formerly included cigars that retailed from 10 cents straight up. Since the war began ten-cent cigars have been mixed with Mexican tobacco, although still sold as clear Havana.

The tobacco used in the clear Havanas is the best grown in Cuba, and is raised in the Partido and Vuelta Abajo districts, in the western part of the island, and of this tobacco there is still in Cuba, according to the estimate of a large tobacco importing firm, a little over 70,000 bales. What is known as strictly Havana filler tobacco is raised in the Remedios district, and of this there are still 40,000 bales in Cuba, making a total of 110,000 bales, or 11,000,000 pounds. The average crop of tobacco in Cuba is said to be between 250,000 and 260,000 bales, so that the supply still in the island is a little less than half of the average annual yield.

The amount of Havana tobacco in bond in the United States at the end of June last was about 5,000,000 pounds. There was also a fair quantity that had already been taken out by manufacturers and converted into cigars, but the owners of the tobacco in bond generally held on, expecting large advances in prices. The holders of the fine tobacco, it is said, are quite safe, as it is doubtful whether there will be any decline in prices, but those who hold filler tobacco may be glad to get their goods off their hands, as manufacturers of filler cigars have been gradually substituting Mexican and domestic tobacco that has been carefully prepared in the place of it. A considerable portion of the public has, it is said, become already accustomed to the new filler, and as these tobaccos are much cheaper than the filler the manufacturers may continue to use them.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Utah agents of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford are reporting their business to the new general agents of the company for the State of Texas.

The losses of the companies doing business in Utah which report to San Francisco show a ratio of nearly 90 per cent. for the first six months of 1898. The amount is reported to be $146,865.

Dr. C. C. Emery of New Orleans is taking steps toward the organization of an insurance company, to be called the United Citizens, the plan being to include what is left of the insolvent Interstate in its capital.

The semi-annual meeting of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday was confined to routine business, owing to the near approach of Oct. 11, the date set for the special meeting, which, it is expected, will take up the general situation in detail.

M. L. Cohn of Chicago, inspector of agents for the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, has received a similar appointment from the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, for the States of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota.

The insurance on the property of Leerburger Brothers, dealers in essential oils, perfumes, and supplies, 54 Beekman Street, which was heavily damaged by fire Monday evening, was distributed as follows: Royal, $15,000; Commercial Union, $7,500; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Palatine, $5,000; New York Underwriters' Agency, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $5,000; American of New York, $5,000; Niagara, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Norwalk, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; Union of Philadelphia, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Traders' of New York. It was said last night that the loss might exceed $50,000. The damage to the property of other tenants in the building was reported yesterday to be insignificant and limited to that caused by smoke.

Taxing the Pullman Estate.

Three motions were on the calendar yesterday in Surrogate Fitzgerald's court with reference to the estate of the late George M. Pullman of Chicago, but were adjourned until Wednesday of next week. Mr. Pullman left an estate in this State which is said to be worth $700,000. Controller Coler claims that the whole estate is subject to the transfer tax of this State, while the relatives say there are enough debts against the estate here to more than wipe out the estate. One of the suits is to collect a tax on $58,000 worth of bonds and stocks of corporations included in the estate that had been hypothecated in this city for certain debts of the testator. The securities were included among the debts of the deceased, but the stock of the companies of which they form part are not subject to an inheritance tax, and the question is whether the hypothecated securities are proper offsets to the tax.

North River Bridge Lines Changed.

The New York and New Jersey Bridge Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the Park Bank Building and passed resolutions relocating the piers of the proposed New York and New Jersey Bridge, as requested by the bridge company. Under these changes, already approved by the Secretary of War, the pierhead lines on each side of the river are extended 200 feet further into the river, which as a consequence lessens the span of the bridge 400 feet, and leaves a distance of 2,730 feet between pierhead lines.

Daring Theft at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 13.—A daring robbery was committed this morning in the heart of a big business building. Two men entered the office of Real Estate Agent Raeden, gagged his clerk, and took $460 from the safe. It was an hour later before the robbery was discovered. There is no trace of the thieves.

OPENING DAY AT GRAVESEND

[illegible]

A Race Has to be Declared Off in Order that the Law May Be Complied With.

ARMAMENT'S JUNIOR HANDICAP

He Easily Defeats the Field in the Rich Stake Event—Delay of an Hour and Twenty Minutes at the Post.

For the first time since the present racing law in this State became operative it became necessary yesterday to declare off a running race in order that the law which prohibits racing after sundown might be complied with. Even with this race chopped out of the programme which had been arranged for the opening day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting at Gravesend it was tight work to get the racing over before the time limit, and as a result there was considerable complaint on the part of the public as well as among the bookmakers, who want as many races as possible in order to give them additional chances to get the public's money. The opening programme of the meeting was a splendid one originally, for it contained among other prizes the $15,000 held out for division among the first three horses in the Junior Champion Stakes, and as the prize was such a rich one some of the crack two-year-olds of the year were starters. The race, however, was spoiled by a delay of an hour and twenty minutes, and Starter Fitzgerald was so disgusted with the result that after the race he walked into the Stewards' stand and tendered his resignation. The Stewards realized probably that Mr. Fitzgerald was excited because of this delay and of another in the previous race, and refused to accept his resignation, but granted him instead unlimited power, with the option of starting with a barrier of any sort. He resumed his work with the flag then, and got the fields in the next two races off in good shape.

Mr. Fitzgerald's work was never more arduous than it was yesterday, and although it grew late, and he must have known that it would be necessary to declare off a race in order to get within the sunset limit, he persisted in refusing to take breaks until the boys heeded his commands. Although he was long delayed, his starts, when he did get the horses away, were even, except in the Junior Champion, when W. Overton was deservedly left at the post. The starting yesterday was without the barrier in front of the horses, but from in front of a barrier stretched across the track, an idea suggested by P. J. Dwyer, the President of the association. The new order of things handicapped Mr. Fitzgerald, and the barried behind the start will be removed to-day and a barrier in front substituted.

The Junior Championship was not much of a race in its early stages, for after going a quarter of a mile the field was strung out, with Armament, an added starter, in the lead. Jean Beraud was evidently not up to his old form, or else the long delay at the post with 125 pounds up took all of the speed out of him, for he was never prominent. Once Armament got his nose in front he held the lead, and the efforts of Ahom and Comforter to get up to him were fruitless. Rhinelander, who came with a rush from behind, challenged the leader at the head of the stretch, and at the sixteenth pole he got up on even terms. That was the nearest he ever got, for Turner sent Armament along again, and a ding-dong finish resulted, in which Armament won by a short head.

Five of the candidates for the first Special declined, and Briar Sweet was left to be the favorite. She would probably have been favorite had all ten started, for she was easily the best horse in the race, as her easy manner of winning showed. She also raced in front from flagfall to finish, and the nearest any of the others got to her was one and a half lengths, which is the distance she beat Candle Black. Alice Farley and The Friar showed well for a time, and Algol also made a bid to get up to the leader, but all in vain.

It was so dark when the steeplechase was called that it seemed cruel to send horses and riders to the jumps. But the steeplechase is a stake, and as this could not be declared off, the horses and jockeys were given a chance. The result was that at the second jump Diversion went down and Marshall bolted. Baby Bill and Plutarch also went down, and although it was thought at first that Wynne on Plutarch was badly hurt, an examination proved him to be less injured than was previously thought. Olindo led all the way up to the turn and into the stretch, and it seemed as though he would win easily. But on the turn into the stretch Olindo went very wide, and Woodpigeon, coming fast, raced him to a head and landed the winner's share of the stake money.

P. J. Dwyer suffered another blow at the hands of John J. McCafferty, for, after winning the second race, a selling affair, with Handpress, McCafferty bid the colt up to $2,500, an advance of $1,500 over his entered selling.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Himtine, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., 2 years, by Himyar-Santine, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money................(Burns)
2—Miss Miriam, Sydney Paget's b. f., 3, 124, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1................(Sims)
3—Lambent, McClancy's b. m., 5, 135, 6 to 1................(Williams)

Kenmore Queen, 114, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Blarney Stone, 108, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Bardella, 120, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Fleeting Gold, 101, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Lord Zeni, 111, 20 to 1, (Dupee;) Bendorn, 133, 5 to 1, (Maher;) Kilt, 90, 60 to 1, (Moody;) Murillo, 97, 40 to 1, (Michaels,) and Billali, 105, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Pomona, 90 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1................(Moody)
2—Ben Ronald, J. J. McCafferty's br. g., 4, 106, 15 to 1 and 5 to 2................(Songer)
3—Merry Prince, August Belmont's ch. h., 5, 104, 5 to 2................(Burns)

Decanter, 100, 7 to 2, (Maher;) Gala Day, 105, 7 to 2, (Spencer;) Twinkler, 95, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Millstream, 95, 5 to 1, (Dupee,) and Leedsville, 112, 20 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; heads between second, third, and fourth.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $150 each, starters to pay $250 additional, the club to add the amount necessary to make the value of the stake $15,000, of which $3,000 to second and $2,000 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¼.

1—Armament, Oneck Stable's b. c., by Tremont-Armiel, 107 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1................(Maher)
2—Rhinelander, John E. Madden's b. c., 107, 3 to 1 and even money................(Clauson)
3—Ahom, G. E. Smith's br. c., 115, 8 to 1................(Williams)

Frohsinn, 107, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Scannel, 115, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Alpen, 115, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Kinley Mack, 107, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Duke of Middleburgh, 115, 40 to 1, (Penn;) Hungarian, 107, 60 to 1, (Cunningham;) Composer, 110, 30 to 1, (Turner;) Marblehead, 115, 10 to 1, (Songer,) and *W. Overton, 115, 4 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $100 each, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second and $300 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07¾.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 102 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3................(Maher)
2—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., 3, 105, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1................(Clauson)
3—Alice Farley, Mrs. L. D. Gray's ch. f., 3, 102, 6 to 5................(Valentine)

Algol, 122, 3 to 1, (Burns,) and The Friar, 122, 4 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $750 added, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. About two and a half miles. Time—5:03.

1—Woodpigeon, J. W. Colt's gr. g., 5 years, by Woodlands-Fanny Moore, 154 pounds, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5................(Finnegan)
2—Olindo, F. Gebhard's b. g., 6, 160, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5................(Chandler)
3—Royal Scarlet, F. F. & R. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 150, 5 to 1................(Cochrane)

*Marshall, 156, 20 to 1, (Sheedy;) †Diversion, 147, 8 to 5, (Veitch;) †Plutarch, 139, 7 to 1, (Wynne,) [illegible] also ran.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

*Bolted. †Fell.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Effervescent	117	Jean Ingelow	110
Prestidigitatrice	117	Helen Thomas	110
Bettie Gray	110	Winepress	110
Rose May	110	Frances Booker	110
Gaze	110	Lady Lindsey	110
Kensington	110	Theory	110
Florence Breck'ridge	110		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Sir Walter	126	Lecton	113
Poetess	121	Banquo II.	105
Dr. Catlett	118	Bon Ino	99
Floronso	118	Marsian	94
Martha II.	116	Leando	91
Handball	113	Lady Marian	91

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Autumn	126	Rose O'Lee	107
The Kentuckian	124	Colonel Tenny	107
Glenheim	117	Exception	106
Ben Viking	116	Judge Magee	100
Manlius	109		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Orion	112	Decide	108
Lennep	109	Tom Collins	102
Imperator	108	Blissful	99
Momentum	107	Lady Disdain	99
Tremargo	106	Fleeting Gold	99
Sensational	104	Marito	99
Miss Tenny	104	Uncle Louis	94
Harvey Reed	103	Bonnie Gem	94

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages. One mile.

Sir Gawain	116	Colonel Tenny	100
Bangle	116	Subject	97
Lillian Belle	113	Fast Black	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Maximo Gomez	119	Arquebus	112
Glonoine	115	Clonsilla	112
Previous	115	Firearm	112
Central Trust	115	Whistling Coon	112
Frohman	112	Lady Marian	112

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Baltimore Win Two Games from the New Yorks by Superior Playing—Locals Were Unable to Bat.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	80	43	.650
Cincinnati	79	47	.627
Baltimore	75	46	.620
Cleveland	70	51	.579
Chicago	70	57	.551
New York	66	58	.532
Philadelphia	60	59	.504
Pittsburg	63	63	.500
Louisville	54	72	.429
Brooklyn	46	70	.397
Washington	41	82	.333
St. Louis	34	90	.274

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 3; New York, 1.
Baltimore, 5; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 0.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

Two more defeats were chalked up against the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the local team being clearly outplayed by the Baltimores. The first game was well played, the New Yorks doing some good fielding, which cannot win games, however, unless backed up by good hitting and base running. The visitors hit timely and ran bases well. The locals did not make enough base hits in the two games to assure success in one game with a team of Baltimore's standing. Rusie, who occupied the pitcher's box for the locals, pitched well.

After losing the first game the 4,000 persons who turned out to witness the double bill, despite the poor showing made by the New Yorks recently, hoped for a victory in the second. Doheny, who did the pitching, received poor support. Nops, like Kitson, in the first game held the local baters in check at all times, and when the game was called, after the seventh inning, on account of darkness, everybody seemed to be relieved. The work of Umpire Warner, who officiated behind the plate in the second game, caused much unfavorable comment. It was Catcher Warner, however, who incited the crowd by turning around and scowling at the umpire after nearly every ball pitched, which created the impression that the umpire was giving the New Yorks the worst of everything. It was not until Kelley, the Baltimore player, told Warner that his actions were unbecoming a player that the latter stopped.

Holmes was not barred from the grounds, though President Freedman said before he went abroad that he would not allow Holmes on the grounds. Holmes did not play in the second game, but when he stepped to the plate the first time he received an ovation. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	McGraw, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Seymour, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Jenn'gs, ss.	1	0	5	5	1
Foster, ss.	0	1	1	3	1	Kelley, cf.	1	3	1	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	6	4	0	Holmes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0	Demont., 2b.	0	2	0	5	0
Warner, c.	1	1	2	3	0	Clarke, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Kitson, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total	1	6	27	17	1	Total	3	10	27	17	1

New York.........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Baltimore.........0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—3

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Stolen bases—Keeler, and Kelley. Two-base hits—Kelley and Warner. Home run—Kelley. Double plays—Demontreville, Jennings, and McGann, (2.) First base by errors—New York, 1; Baltimore, 1. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 2; by Kitson, 3. Passed ball—Warner. Left on bases—New York, 6; Baltimore, 3. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, lf.	0	1	2	1	0	McGraw, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Seymour, cf.	0	2	1	0	1	Keeler, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Jennings, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Foster, ss.	0	0	1	3	2	Kelley, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Doyle, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Hughes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1	Demont, 2b.	1	1	5	3	0
Warner, c.	0	0	7	3	0	Robinson, c.	0	2	6	0	0
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Nops, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	5	21	13	6	Total	5	9	21	9	0

New York.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Baltimore.........4 0 1 0 0 0 0—5

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Stolen bases—Keeler, 2; Doyle. Two-base hits—Demontreville, Robinson. First base by errors—Baltimore, 2. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Hartman. Struck out—By Doheny, 7; by Nops, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Baltimore, 8. Umpire—Mr. Warner. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Bostons played a poor fielding game this afternoon, and the Philadelphias won easily. The locals fielded faultlessly, and their few hits were made when they were needed. Score:

Philadelphia.........2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Boston.........0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 9. Errors—Boston, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 0.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The home team was easily beaten to-day because of Woods's fine pitching, aided by the Chicaga's sharp fielding. Score:

Pittsburg.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago.........2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Bowerman; Chicago, Woods and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Lawn Tennis at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 13.—Beautiful weather made the second day of the tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association an enjoyable one. The scores follow:

Men's Doubles.—C. S. Batt and E. H. Thayer of Tarrytown defeated Isaac Platt and Ewing Taylor of Poughkeepsie, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—Wylie Brown defeated Safford A. Crummey, both of Poughkeepsie, 6—2, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles.—Mrs. W. P. Touch and Miss M. Weller of Newburg defeated Mrs. G. C. Graham and Mrs. E. Harker of Newburg, 6—0, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Mabel Ferris of Poughkeepsie and W. H. Spurgin of West Point defeated Mrs. E. Harker and E. A. Jova of Newburg, 6—1, 6—2.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—The 30-footers raced this afternoon with a brisk wind from the south, starting at 3:05. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:28:07	2:23:07
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:25:31	2:20:31
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:26:12	2:21:12
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:28:08	2:23:03
Carolina, P. Jones	5:29:14	2:24:14
Asahi, L. Warren	Did not finish.	

GOLFERS PLAYING TO WIN

Some Good Men, However, Fall Out of the Amateur Championship Struggle.

HEAVY DEFEAT FOR CHOATE

All of Harvard's Representatives Out of the Contest—Narrow Victory for Macdonald—Sixteen Left to Play To-day.

A number of excellent, some surprising and a few very singular incidents, occurred yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., where the big amateur championship contest of the United States is being fought. The competitors, who, on Monday morning amounted to over 100, have now been reduced to the more comfortable number of sixteen, and at the close of to-day's games one-half of these will have to postpone their championship victory, for another year, at least.

The college element of golfers suffered some reverses, but perhaps no more than might be expected. The thirty-two men who qualified in the medal play contest on the first day met to begin the match play rounds, that is, each one playing against another, and the one winning most holes in the thirty-six-hole competition, remaining to play again the next day. In the morning the tie for the last place between W. D. Vanderpool and Alexander Morten was played off. By the rules an extra hole is played, but as the first one was halved in four strokes, a second had to be played, and Morten won that in four strokes to five. This cut one of the possible college men from the eligible list, for Vanderpool was the champion golfer of Princeton last year. His defeat left nine collegians in the thirty-two ranks. Heading the list was Joseph H. Choate, Jr., one of Howard's golfers and whose lowest score gave him the gold medal on the former day. By a peculiar irony of fate the severest defeat of the day was suffered by Choate at the hands of Walter B. Smith, the Yale golf champion, the match thus assuming some features of a college rivalry. When the first 18 holes ended in the morning, Smith led by 3 holes, but he went to work in slap-dash fashion later in the day, and soon had the game by 8 holes and 7 to play.

Yale Beats Harvard.

This, however, was not the only singular incident, for with Choate went down the entire Harvard contingent of qualifying golfers, the others being W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Gardiner G. Hubbard, and James F. Curtis. The former was beaten by Alexander Morten of the Westchester Country Club, and this occasioned one of the surprises of the day. Cutting led by 1 in the morning, but he played much poorer in the afternoon, and Morten won the game by 2 holes and 1 to play. Their scores were:

Alexander Morten, Westchester County—

FIRST ROUND.

Out.........3 4 4 6 6 5 6 5 7—46
In.........4 5 6 8 6 3 4 5 5—46—92

SECOND ROUND.

Out.........5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 7—45
In.........5 5 7 6 5 4 3 5 5—40—85

Total, (thirty-five holes).........177

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook—

FIRST ROUND.

Out.........4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 6—42
In.........5 4 6 7 6 5 4 6 6—49—91

SECOND ROUND.

Out.........4 4 5 6 5 6 6 6 5—47
In.........4 5 5 6 5 5 4 7 .—41—88

Total, (thirty-five holes).........179

Hubbard, who has suddenly become famous as winner of the big Newport tournament, was drawn with a hard man, Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago. Hubbard is a Harvard junior, and for his limited experience in the game is a wonder. He literally kept the former champion on pins and needles, and a great deal is told when it is stated that Macdonald did not feel secure until after passing the thirtieth hole, or twelfth in the afternoon.

The morning contest was barely taken by Macdonald by one hole. Twice Hubbard was ahead, and he forged ahead by one in the afternoon. He lost the game on poor half iron shots, a stroke requiring skill, and which he has not yet mastered. He outdrove Macdonald continually, and got a further ball with his brassie. Two bad half iron shots toward the end of the game left Hubbard's ball in the bunker, and he finally lost by four holes and two to play. It was a pretty match, decidedly the most popular of the day, and was followed by fully 200 spectators. The scores were:

Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago—

FIRST ROUND.

Out.........3 4 4 6 4 4 5 4 5—39
In.........3 5 6 5 4 4 4 6 6—43—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out.........4 3 4 6 6 5 5 6 5—44
In.........4 5 6 7 4 4 3—33—77

Total, (thirty-four holes).........159

Gardiner G. Hubbard, Newport—

FIRST ROUND.

Out.........3 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5—39
In.........4 4 6 6 5 4 4 5 6—44—83

SECOND ROUND.

Out.........5 3 4 6 5 5 4 4 7—43
In.........5 5 7 7 5 4 4—37—80

Total.........163

Curtis Loses to Douglas.

James F. Curtis, the intercollegiate champion, went down by six holes and five to play before Findlay Douglas, whose steady cool game remains practically the same always. Curtis played his afternoon round much better than in the morning, when he finished six holes behind. Their scores were:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—

FIRST ROUND.

Out.........4 3 4 5 3 4 5 6 6—40
In.........4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 6—42—82

SECOND ROUND.

Out.........4 3 4 6 4 5 5 5 5—41
In.........4 6 6 5—21—62

Total, (thirty-one holes).........144

James F. Curtis, Essex County—

FIRST ROUND.

Out.........5 3 5 5 5 6 5 5 7—46
In.........4 6 7 7 4 4 5 5 4—46—92

SECOND ROUND.

Out.........5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 8—43
In.........4 5 7 6—22—65

Total, (thirty-one holes).........157

John I. Blair, Jr., a Princeton golfer, led Travis by two holes in the morning, but the latter determined not to allow that in the afternoon, and finished a victor by four holes and three to play. R. D. Crowell, a Yale graduate last year, played his first round even with A. H. Smith of Rydal, Penn., but later had to admit defeat by two holes and 1 to play. The St. Andrew's champion, W. H. Sands, disappointed his friends by joining the defeated class, being put out by F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia's celebrated cricketer. The Morris County champion, Henry P. Toler, was beaten by George D. Fowle of Philadelphia after finishing the thirty-six holes all even, and Fowle won the extra hole. Foxhall Keene, James A. Stillman, and A. M. Coats all kept the Newport Club well in front. James A. Tyng defeated J. W. Menzies of St. Andrew's, and John Reid, Jr., a Yale golfer, survived the ordeal of the day. Most of the games were close, and the golf of a good order.

The Summaries.

The summaries, showing the victors and scores by holes, follow:

First Match Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, 4 up and 3 to play; Foxhall Keene, Newport, beat Rodman E. Griscom, Philadelphia Cricket, 5 up and 3 to play; Alexander Morten, Westchester Country, beat W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play; James A. Stillman, Newport, beat Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, 6 up and 4 to play; J. G. Thorp, Cambridge, beat M. R. Wright, Philadelphia Cricket, 3 up and 2 to play; James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, 6 up and 5 to play; Findlay Douglas, Fairfield County, beat James F. Curtis, Essex County, 6 up and 5 to play; A. H. Smith, Huntington Valley, Penn., beat R. D. Crowell, Cleveland, 2 up and 1 to play; F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia Cricket, beat W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, 2 up; A. M. Coats, Newport, beat Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol, 5 up and 4 to play; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, beat A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play; Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago, beat J. J. Hubbard, Newport, 4 up and 2 to play; W. B. Smith, Onwentsia, beat Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 8 up and 7 to play; Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, won by default from H. Mortimer Billings, Ardsley; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat C. A. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia Cricket, 2 up and 1 to play; George D. Fowle, Philadelphia Country, beat Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol, 1 up, (37 holes.)

Free Baseball for the Soldiers.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Frank De H. Robison has telegraphed to President Young of the National League the suggestion that all soldiers and sailors in full uniform who took part in the Spanish war be admitted to all League games free.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business at Private Contract—One Foreclosure in the Salesroom.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold the four-story brick building, with store, 1,579 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-second Street, 19 by 61.

David Stewart has sold for Jacob Hess to Jacob C. Warshauer the two-story dwelling on the west side of Audubon Avenue, 53.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 60.

John Vols has bought from John Bittner the five-story flat 1,713 First Avenue, 28 by 100.

It is reported that Max Hart has purchased three dwellings on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, between St. Nicholas and Columbus Avenues, giving in part payment a plot on Westchester Avenue.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward Brenen, for $56,440, the five-story stone-front flats 48 and 50 West Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, two lots on the west side of Marcher Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 25 by 287; four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Marcher Avenue, each 25 by 150.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 350 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 17.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $6,412.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 71 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 118 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.8½, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,489.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, East Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, formerly Opdyke Avenue, south side, 175 feet west of Keppler Avenue, runs south 100 by west 25 by south 100 to the north side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, or Willard Avenue by west 50 by north 200 by east 75, vacant; East Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 400 feet east of Keppler Avenue, 125 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 762 West End Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 89, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,521.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, 56, 58, and 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 194 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 33.4 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $34,884.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, for three six-story brick tenements, with stores, 28.4 by 88.9; Marguerite A. Johnson of New Brighton, S. I., owner; Paul F. Higgs, architect; cost, $49,500.

No. 21 Leroy Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 78; Elias Kempner, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $27,500.

One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 295 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story wagon shed, 25 by 25 by 40 by 45; Catherine Hunt of 416 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; E. Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 46 feet west of Crotona Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 41 and 20 by 46; Charles G. Jorgensen of 1,283 Hoe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 231.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, for two one-story brick stores; also One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 231.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, for four one-story brick stores, 50 by 60; The J. J. Gleason Company of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $22,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 37 feet north of Wendover Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25.2 by 77 and 25.6 by 78; Louis Wirth of 914 Prospect Avenue, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $66,000.

Grant Avenue, north side, 225 feet west of Unionport Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38; Giuseppe Leparello, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $2,400.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 52.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh-eighth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 42; M. J. O'Brien of 2,177 Bathgate Avenue, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $9,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 83.6; David Cohen, owner; R. Werner of 7 Teasdale Place, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 16 First Street, to a four-story brick flat; George F. Johnson of 28 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; William A. Treco, builder; cost, $500.

No. 50 Riverside Drive, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. S. Clarke, premises, owner; Howard Cauldwell of 10 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 332 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Timothy Quinn, premises, owner; E. F. Mackusick of 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a two-story brick office; John J. Astor, premises, owner; A. M. Napier of 25 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Ninth Street, south side, 155 feet east of Fourth Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Burke, owner; George P. Houlihan of 211 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, west side, 32.3 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Leopold Guttag, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Marmion Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Filomena De Lorenzo of 1,990 Marmion Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 13.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x95; Edward H. Doyle to Union Real Estate Company	$1
CENTRE ST, 144; Amelia A. R. Reglid to Charles F. Reglid	1
MARIAN ST, s e s, Lots 214, 215, and 216, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Richard M. J. Armstrong to Warren E. Sammis	1
PLEASANT AV, e s, 366.8 ft s of 2d St, 33.4x100; John F. Steeves and others to Addie S. Lane, quit claim	1
WEBSTER AV, w s, 875.4 ft n of 179th St, 25x180; Edward McDonnell to Mary C. McDonald	100
WEST END AV, n w corner of 90th St, 101.5x100; Henry Oppenheimer to John T. Farley	100
1ST AV, n w corner of 105th St, 100.9x100; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herman to Henie Liebeskind	50,000
5TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; Eugene A. Hoffman to Conrad R. Gross and others	1
13TH AV, s e corner of 19th St, 23.7x83.7x22x88.10; Kate R. Fisher to Joseph Fisher, individually and as trustee	1
4TH ST, 61, n s, 142.5 ft e of Bowery, 25x96.2; Ida M. Fish to Louis Lese	19,750
11TH ST, n s, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; Owen Healy to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
83D ST, 441 East, 24.11x102.2; Amelia A. Vollmer to William Mann	17,800
116TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Ferdinand Kurzman and wife to Edward W. Wagner	70,000
116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Theresa Goldsmith, individually and as executrix to Edward W. Wagner	70,000
118TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of Pleasant Av, 17x75.7x irregular; Sophia E. Whitenack to John H. Whitenack	1
125TH ST, n e corner of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Morris Steinhardt to Frederick C. Kronmeyer	100
161ST ST, n w corner of Washington Av, 34x40.6x irregular; Frederick Klingman to W. A. Bunker	1

Recorded Leases.

APFEL, Frederick, to Robert Friz, 281 Avenue B, 3 years........$420 to	$600
DE AGREDA, Maria L., to Daniel Gillespie; 20 Chambers St, 5 years	2,000
FREEMAN, Louis J., and another to Pesach Goldberg; 230 Rivington St, 5 years	3,001
GREEN, Samuel, to Walter E. Ragsdale and another; 1 and 3 East 114th St, parts, 10 years	4,000
GUERRIERI, Salvatore, and another to Vincenzo Fanelli and another; 52 Broadway and 39 New St, 3 years	800
KNOPPING, Louis H., to Max Goldberg; 50 and 52 Avenue D, 5 years	2,960

Recorded Mortgages.

ARONSON, Samuel, to Irving Savings Institution; n e corner of Bayard and Mott Sts, 5 years	60,000
FARLEY, John T., to Henry Oppenheimer; n w corner of West End Av and 90th St, 1 year	88,000
FOOTE, Grace J., to Josephine Wandell; 456 West 44th St, 3 years	1,000
FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Rachel Mandlock and others, executors, &c.; 12 Pitt St, 3 years	27,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., to William C. Stuart and others, trustees; s s of 8th Av, 20.11 ft n of 144th St, 3 years	18,000
FRIZ, Robert, to Peter Doelger; 281 Avenue B, saloon lease, demand	700
GROSS, Conrad R., and others to Eugene A. Hoffman; s w corner of 5th Av and 119th St, 2 years	39,000
HAAS, Frederick, to Edward H. Reynolds, trustee, &c.; w s of Amsterdam Av, 80 ft s of 150th St, 3 years	20,000
HAAS, Federick, to Randolph Hurry; w s of Amsterdam Av, 26.5 ft s of 150th St, 3 years	27,000
HAAS, Frederick, to Edmund A. Hurry and another, trustees, &c.; w s of Amsterdam Av, 53 ft s of 150th St, 3 years	27,500
KEMPNER, John A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 30th St, 419.9 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	5,500
KENDALL, Daniel E., to Anna E. Dawson; n s of 118th St, 361 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years	15,000
KRONMEYER, Frederick C., to Morris Steinhardt; n e corner of Boulevard and 125th St, 1 year	10,000
LESE, Louis, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 61 East 4th St, 3 years	6,000
LIEBESKIND, Henie, and Simon Adler to Henry S. Herman; n w corner of 1st Av and 105th St, (two mortgages)	71,500
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Owen Healy; n s of 11th St, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year	1,400
MARX, Frances, to Fanny Bach; n s of 13th St, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year	2,500
McQUADE, Rose, to Thomas Holmes, trustee; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 107th St, ½ year	5,000
SCOTT, Catherine M., to Fanny Ellinger; 243 West 16th St, 3 years	10,000
STEPHENS, Joseph, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 106 East 92d St, 3 years	8,000
STEVANE, Albert, to East River Savings Institution; e corner of Division and Chrystie Sts, 1 year	15,000
WAGNER, Edward W., to Theresa Goldsmith; n s of 116th St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year	70,000
WAGNER, Edward W., to Ferdinand Kurzman; n s of 116th St, 300 ft e of 8th Av, ½ year	48,580
WALTER, Rudolph, to Amalia Faller; w s of Monroe St, 305 ft n of Spring St, 3 years	5,000
WHITLOCK, Bache McE., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Norfolk St, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year	23,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, Thomas, to Edward Willmann	$1,000
DONNELLY, Dorothea, to the New York Life Insurance Company	7,000
DYCKMAN, Isaac M., to Fannie B. Dyckman	4,000
DYCKMAN, Isaac M., to Fannie B. Dyckman	Nom.
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Ernest Ehrman	Nom.
KORTRIGHT, Gouverneur, and another, trustees, to Gouverneur Kortright, as trustee	20,010
MALIN, Henry E., to Amelia A. R. and Charles F. Reglid	Nom.
REGLID, Amelia A. R., to Henry E. Malin	Nom.
STEINWENDER, Julius, and others to Celia Steinwender	3,794

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 50x100; American Lumber Company against Dexter B. Horton, owner and contractor; John Coar, agent	835
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 97th St, 100x100; Cody Brothers against James J. Wilson, owner and contractor	3,012
BROOK AV, w s, 88.3 ft n of 3d Av, 82.3x98; John J. Brady and another against Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, owner and contractor	800
MADISON AV, 1,306 to 1,310, and 26 and 28 East 93d St; Elizabeth O. Hansburg against George W. Spitzer, owner and contractor	180
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 37.6x75; George Mackenzie against Mary J. Sullivan, owner and contractor	124
RYER AV, n w corner of Tremont Av, —x—; United States Heater Company against J. Buckhout, owner; Mulhern Steam Heating Company, contractor	117
2D AV, s e corner of 21st St, 65x90; Charles E. Dornbusch against Solomon Loeb, owner; Luke A. Burke & Co., contractors; McCahill & Co., sub-contractors	142
21ST ST, 445 West; Mary A. Howden against William R. and Joseph F. Gallagher, owners and contractors	100
21ST ST, 445 West; John W. Rapp against William W. Gallagher, owner and contractor	42
73D ST, s e corner of Park Av, 25x100; United States Heater Company against Louis R. Berg, owner; Mulhern Steam Heating Company, contractor	97
103D ST, n s, 80.2 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Kirchof & Brown against Jacob Weldhopf, owner and contractor	$1,124
136TH ST, s s, 860 and 862 East; Jacob Rabinowitz against Sarah G. Schuyler, owner and contractor	108

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

1ST AV, n w corner of 105th St, 100.9x100; Adler & Herrman, with Henie Liebeskind, (nine payments)	$51,000
116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100.11; Theresa Goldsmith and Ferdinand Kurzman, with E. William Wagner, (five payments)	130,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WILLIS AV, 444; Gus P. Bruderlein, on A. Weber, to H. G. Silleck, Jr.	$202

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 75x100; Charles Eggers against Maud Nesbit, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. F. Budenbender.

45TH ST, 219 East; Jernie Edelmuth against Mary A. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11; Samuel N. Hoyt against Dexter B. Horton and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Charles W. Truslow, trustee, &c., against James L. Montgomery and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Angel.

159TH ST, s s, Lot 112, map of the Village of Melrose, 50x100; George A. Meyer, or Mayer, against Mary Kraser and others, (amended partition;) attorney, S. Williamson.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—The races at Rigby to-day resulted as follows:

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,500.

Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Vilander, dam by Blue Buck, (Saunders)	1	1	1
Stamboulette, b. s., (Van Bakkelen)	4	2	9
Improvidence, b. m., (Rea)	2	8	6
Success, gr. g., (M. Demarest)	8	9	2
Othello, blk. g., (D. Wilson)	3	6	4
Warren Guy, br. s., (Lydard)	5	3	5
General, b. g., (O'Neill)	10	10	3
Chentz, ch. g., (B. Demarest)	6	4	7
Celibate, b. g., (Cheney)	11	5	11
Susette, b. m., (Gilbert)	7	7	10
Kilder, blk. m., (Marsh)	9	11	8
Timbrel, blk. s., (Titer)	12	dr.	

Time—2:09¾; 2:12½; 2:12¼.

2:36 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Split Silk, ch. m., by Bourbon Wilkes-Nanie Ethcoat, (Wilson)	1	1	1
The Swift, ch. m., (Stanard)	2	2	3
Billy Andrews, b. s., (Burch)	3	3	2

Time—2:13¾; 2:18¾; 2:17½.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Narvette, b. g., by Narval-Defindine, by Defender, (B. Demarest)	1	1	1
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	3	3	2
D. L. C., b. s., (Gness)	5	2	8
Edna Simmons, blk. m., (Bowen)	4	4	3
Percy, b. g., (Saunders)	10	9	4
Kingmond, b. g., (Marsh)	6	6	5
Seersucker, b. m., (Rideout)	7	5	6
Lillian Oddmark, ch. m., (Kent)	8	7	9
Cuprum, b. g., (Rea)	9	8	7
George, b. g., (Sinnett)	2	dis.	

Time—2:13¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¼.

At Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 13.—The Waterbury Driving Club started to-day a four days' horse meeting. Summary:

2:35 trot, purse $200.

William T., b. g., (Smith)	3	4	1	1	1
Sherman Chief, b. g., (Coffin)	1	1	2	2	5
Etelka Maid, blk. m., (Beckerle)	6	2	3	3	3
Lottie Fallis, b. m., (Graves)	2	3	7	5	6
Minnie B., blk. m., (Wade)	9	5	4	4	2
Ruth Hay, b. m., (Shields)	7	8	5	3	7
Lunda, b. m., (Lewis)	5	9	6	7	4
Little Maud, b. m., (Burnham)	4	10	9	8	dr
Allie Boy, b. g., (Blumenthal)	10	6	10	9	dr
Vanity, g. m., (Etheridge)	8	7	8	dr	

Time—2:27; 2:25; 2:24¾; 2:23¼; 2:25½.

2:22 trot, purse $300.

Haidanette, b. m., (Payne)	2	1	1	1
Sable Great, b. h., (Beckerle)	1	8	8	8
Lecco, blk. h., (Etheridge)	5	6	2	2
Tom Thumb, b. g., (Minor)	6	2	6	6
Lucena, b. m., (Sanborn)	4	3	3	3
Walter J., ch. g., (Clark)	3	4	5	5
Governor Page, b. g., (Norton)	8	4	7	4
Guenn, b. g., (Hendricks)	7	7	5	7

Time—2:23¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¼; 2:20¼.

Free-for-all trot and pace, handicap, purse $400, had five starters, but only two heats were finished, which were won by Ben Colley and Jennie B., and the race will be concluded to-morrow.

At Geneva, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Fall meeting of the Western New York Trotting Circuit opened here to-day. Summary:

2:40 trot, purse $300.

Olivewood, b. m., by Happy Russell, W. L. Clark & Son, Erie, Penn.	1	1	1
Lady May, s. m., George T. Purcell, Ovid	2	2	4
Bourbon Sursell, b. h., James Kernan, Syracuse	3	3	2
Gala Chimes, b. g., P. White, Newark	4	4	3

Time—2:40; 2:36¾; 2:37.

2:15 pace, purse $300.

Hannis, Jr., ch. g., by Hannis, W. L. Rhodes, Silver Creek	3	2	1	1	1
Ashwood, g. s., F. M. Clark, Marion	2	1	2	2	2
Cynthia E., ch. m., John Cook & Brother, Norwich	1	3	3	3	3

Time—2:22; 2:18; 2:19½; 2:20¼; 2:21.

2:22 pace, (unfinished.)

Lera, b. g., D. L. Young, Union Springs	3	1
Miss K., b. m., J. Rambough, Hamilton, Ontario	1	5
Free Silver, rn. s., J. S. Connor, New York	2	2
Marshall Medium, b. g., C. A. Cline, Rochester	4	4
Ben E., g. g., S. P. Kellam, Binghamton	5	dr

Time—2:21¼; 2:20¼.

BICYCLE TRACKS SUSPENDED.

Chairman Mott Practically Disposes of All the Professional Promoters in the East.

Cycle racing in this section has come to an ignominous end, as evidenced in the discipline imposed upon all the principal race-meet promoters of New York and the neighborhood. Monday, Chairman Albert Mott, the official at the head of the League of American Wheelmen National Racing Board, issued a bulletin suspending the American Cycle Racing Association and the Willow Grove track at Philadelphia, while under lease to the association, from the sanction privilege, until "all reasonable claims against the abandoned meet at Willow Grove, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, are settled."

Mr. Mott yesterday issued another bulletin, by which it was announced that the Manhattan Beach track, the track at Berkeley Oval, the Vailsburg (N. J.) track, the Springfield Bicycle Club, and the track at Bridgeport, Conn., are suspended until the pacemakers and men under contract to the National Park Association are paid. This practically disposes of all the professional promoters in the East.

Although Mr. Mott has been somewhat criticised for delaying these acts of discipline until the outdoor racing season was officially closed, his action has been expected for some time. The National Track Association, governing a circuit of some of the most popular tracks in the East, has declared that profits were very small this season, and it is believed by those who have followed the race meetings and noted how small an attendance favored them, that the profits were even more or less imaginary quantities. It has been known that the Berkeley Oval was not paying from the first of the season. The "Big Four" of the Cycle Racing Association have maintained they were playing a losing game, but, inasmuch as they had what has been considered prime attendances, their statement was not received with much weight until Mr. Mott's announcement.

With reference to the grounds of complaint relative to the affair at Willow Grove Sept. 5, the members of the Cycle Racing Association have written to Mr. Mott, claiming they were faultless in the matter. They averred to him that they had sublet the track, and just before the race, not seeing any prize money in sight, called the racing men together and informed them that they had nothing to do with the meet and would not guarantee the prizes. In consequence the riders decided not to compete, and the Racing Association members assert the riders did not consider them responsible for the situation.

The loss of the sanction principle is a nominal punishment just at this time, as none of the promoters has announced plans for other meetings before the indoor season. By the time races are run on indoor tracks, it is considered probable the claims will be adjusted and the matter smoothed over.

CRICKET AT TORONTO.

P. F. Warner's English Eleven Establishes a Record in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 13.—The second day's play in the match between P. F. Warner's English eleven and an Ontario team at Rosedale to-day was full of interest. The visitors over night had placed 373 runs to their credit for the loss of seven wickets, but this number they increased in the morning to 437, which score establishes a record in the history of the game in Canada.

The Canadians could do but little against the fine bowling of Ainsworth, who captured seven wickets at a cost of little more than 5 runs each, and were all out for 133. Following in a minority of 304, they made a trifle better showing, and when stumps were drawn for the day had wiped off 104 from the deficit. Marshall and Goldingham batted in good shape, being responsible for 37 and 39 not out, respectively.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

635 E. 157TH ST., 50x100; SMALL HOUSE, $9,000; N. E. cor. 3d Av. and 163d St.; lot 50x152. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St., near Bowery.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE on Lenox Hill, neighborhood Madison Av. and 69th St.; rent, $2,500.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55TH ST.
17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway,
Or janitor, 103 West 55th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

ST. JOHN,
WAVE CREST and
CEDAR HURST,
35, 37, 39 & 41 East 50th St.
Elegant, well lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated apartments, containing seven rooms and bath; equipped with every modern convenience; steam heated and hall service. Rents, $40 to $65 per month.
JANITOR ON PREMISES.

THE MILANO
(Absolutely fireproof,)
125 and 127 West 58th Street.
A very choice apartment, seven rooms and bath; also one, two rooms and bath. All improvements. Telephone connections. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents,
27 WEST 30TH ST., 64 CEDAR ST.

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS.
RENT, $750 TO $1,200.
PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE,
38 to 50 West 9th St.
Also apartments of four rooms and bath; suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; rent, $600; all night elevator service; steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

"THE CENTRAL,"
68 Washington Square South.
Seven large rooms and bath; all light. See Janitor.

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ELEGANT SINGLE FLATS, 58 TO 66 EAST 96th St.; wide street and entrance to park; seven extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $35 to $45.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT
BAYVILLE, L. I.
THE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF THE LATE
Colonel S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
consisting of about seventy acres of land fronting on Long Island Sound, together with small residence containing thirteen rooms; stable, farmer's house, and outbuildings. Excellent beach for bathing. Magnificent view of Sound. Landing pier for yachts on Sound.
The property also includes a water front on Oyster Bay, with dock, icehouse, &c.
For views, etc., apply to the agents,
McVICKAR & COMPANY,
Successors to S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar,
187 FULTON ST., or 1,368 B'WAY, near 37th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.
Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water, and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
FIFTH AVE. & 8TH ST., N. Y.
NEW ANNEX, NOS. 15 & 17 FIFTH AV.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS for transient and permanent guests.
Service a la carte from 6 A. M. to 1 A. M.
The BREEVOORT has an established reputation and is particularly noted for the excellence of its cooking.
Apartments for the season may be secured at special low rates if engaged before October 1st.
JAIMES & MEYER, Proprietors.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

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NUTLEY, N. J.,
40 minutes via Erie Railway.
Two unusually attractive houses, 12 and 14 rooms; newly decorated; ample grounds, fine old shade; stables; five minutes' walk to station. Rent, $550 and $700. Illustrated circulars.
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40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling.
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P. S.—Send for illustrated circular.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

AT ELMSFORD,
Westchester County,
New York and Putnam Railroad,
A Gem of a House for $4,000,
All Modern Improvements,
Easy Monthly Payments.
CIRCULARS OF
JAMES R. HAY,
71 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. FISHER, Elmsford.

EXCURSIONS.

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CULVER ROUTE,
DIRECT TO BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACE TRACK.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.
LEAVE DAILY 6:30, 7:40, (except Sun.,) (8:00, Sun. only,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:40 race days only,) 1:00, (1:20, 1:40 race days only,) 2:00, (2:20 race days only,) 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 7:06 P. M., (12:26 Sun. only.)
FARE 10 CENTS.

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TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 1:10, 1:50, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 8:10, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00. Excursion tickets, 40c.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway Ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only, 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

TRAINS FOR MONTAUK
Leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.
Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.
RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (3:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.
The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.
Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains. Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

$1. OUTING
TO
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO
AND THE
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
VIA
Central Railroad of New Jersey,
SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.
TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED leave NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M.
Switchback 50 cents extra if purchased on train.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
LAST DAY of SEASON, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14th
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, [illegible] P. M. [illegible] 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings.
Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts.
Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1.30 and 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier....8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.........9
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

END OF WESTERN "RATE WAR."

The Canadian Pacific Raises Fares Between Chicago and St. Paul.

Full trust is placed by railroad officials in the good faith of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in its declaration that on and after Sept. 25 it will advance passenger rates and end the "rate war." It has issued the necessary instructions to its agents, and as earnest of its fair dealing yesterday advanced its basing rate between Chicago and St. Paul to $11.50, removing thereby the last obstacle to complete restoration of passenger rates in the West. Its position now is that of our American differential line.

The Trunk Line Passenger Committee, at its meeting in the Central Building, 143 Liberty Street, yesterday made arrangements to restore rates on the old basis Sept. 25. The Western Passenger Association is earnest and active in the matter. To-day its Chairman, B. D. Caldwell; John Sebastian of the Rock Island system, P. S. Eustis of the Burlington, George T. Nicholson of the Santa Fé, and George A. Heafford of the St. Paul lines will be in this city to secure the restoration of transcontinental rates. They will also arrange an emigrant business with the Canadian Pacific.

The question of abolishing differential fares is not likely to be vigorously agitated at present, owing to the hostile attitude toward the project of several lines.

Wabash Directors Re-elected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and debenture bondholders of the Wabash Railway Company was held here to-day, with a big representation present. There was a re-election of the old Directors and the reading and adoption of the annual report, which was made public last week. It was decided to buy, build, or lease a railroad, wholly or partially constructed, to fill the gap in the system and connect East Hannibal and Quincy, a distance of fifteen miles. The decision was also reached to buy, build, or lease a line to connect Moulton and Albia, Iowa, and make the Wabash a continuous line through those points.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf.

DENVER, Sept. 13.—A decree of foreclosure and sale of the entire Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, from Texas to Wyoming, was entered in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Judge Hallett. The sale will take place at Pueblo, Col., on a date to be fixed by Special Master Johnson. The suits leading up to the foreclosure were brought by the American Loan and Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Central Trust Company of New York on behalf of the holders of over $15,000,000 bonds, interest on which was defaulted. Receiver Trumbull says the Gulf Road will be reorganized and launched as an independent system about Jan. 1, 1899.

Railroad Notes.

C. W. Ten Broeck has been appointed New York agent of the Wabash and Lackawanna Dispatch, and will have his headquarters at 429 Broadway.

James G. Harris, Treasurer of the Union Pacific system, has, on account of failing health, resigned his position. Mr. Harris entered the railroad's service nearly thirty years ago, and has always been identified with the system.

European Mulatto to be Naturalized.

The first mulatto born in a European country to demand papers of American citizenship in the Supreme Court of this city presented himself before Clerk John H. Loos yesterday and filed his petition to be naturalized. He was Carl Winds, twenty-four years old, who lives on West Fiftieth Street. He was born in Weimar, Germany, his father being a negro and his mother a German. He came to this country in 1893.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.

Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

HORACE MANN SCHOOL Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All classes open to both sexes. Examinations Sept. 22. New teachers have been engaged and new classes will be organized to accommodate all desirable applicants.

Circulars and other information on application to the Secretary.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

Hamilton Institute,

45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address

Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City. Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Collegiate School.

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St. L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request. In June, 1898, fourteen from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue. Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 86th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

E. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y. REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS, Norwalk, Conn.—27th year. Primary, Academic and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium, incandescent light.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 Fifth Avenue.—Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for colleges, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 85. Primary Department.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 83d St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and the Primary Department.

PRATT INSTITUTE,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 26, evening classes SEPTEMBER 28.

- High School.
- Department of Fine Arts.
- Department of Domestic Art.
- Department of Domestic Science.
- Department of Science and Technology, including trade classes.
- Department of Kindergartens.
- Department of Libraries.
- Gymnasium.

For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.

FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.

Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 West 59th St.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.

Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 West 59th St.

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.

Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Stern's School of Languages of N. Y. City

27 EAST 44TH STREET, N. Y.

177 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Language Departments, added last year Commercial Department; Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, and Spanish for people engaged in business.

VISITATION ACADEMY OF FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND. One of the oldest educational convents in the United States, situated in the mountains of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, &c., address DIRECTRESS, Academy of the Visitation, Frederick City, Md.

DRISLER SCHOOL, 9 EAST 49TH ST. FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal. A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Oct. 3d.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c. Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y. 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS. 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary, Classes. College Preparation; Full Lecture Course. SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
1867. Riverview Military Academy. 1898.
JOSEPH BARTLETT BISBEE, A. M.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BETTS ACADEMY, STAMFORD, CONN. 60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation. WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal, Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (Successors to the Misses Green,) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Established 1816. New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 71 West 85th Street. Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

331 MADISON AVENUE. MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10. Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK. THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 548 Madison Avenue.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all colleges. Classes for little girls.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE ON the 21st day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of PYKE, WILLIAMS & CO., lately doing business at No. 2,807 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wahle & Stone, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1898.

HERMAN MAYER, Assignee.

WAHLE & STONE, attorneys for Assignee, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-law6wW

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

AND EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 32 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 600 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE. ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN. Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone. Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

DALLEY, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Charles Dalley, Normanton, West Queensland, Australia, and to all persons interested in the estate of John DALLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Dalley, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au10-1aw6wW

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR I. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

PAGE, RICHARD CHANNING MOORE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Fitch Page, Carter H. Page, Frederick W. Page, Francis W. Page, Charlotte P. Smith, Ella R. Page, James M. Page, Thomas W. Page, Constance M. Page, Mann Page, Rose M. Page, the heirs and next of kin of RICHARD CHANNING MOORE PAGE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George L. Rives of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of December, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Richard Channing Moore Page, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said [L. S.] county, the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au10-1aw7wW.

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

CAFE AND RESTAURANT TO LET IN MOST active part of Lower Broadway. Address F. O., Box [illegible].

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 745 High Street, Newark, N. J. No sight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work. Every case making a cure.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARIE H. LUGAR, plaintiff, against JULIA AYERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those ten certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) known and distinguished on the map of Woodlawn Heights, made by R. Rose, Surveyor, dated January 6th, 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, January 19th, 1874, as map No. 753, by the Numbers 584, (five hundred and eighty-four,) 585, (five hundred and eighty-five,) 586, (five hundred and eighty-six,) 587, (five hundred and eighty-seven,) 588, (five hundred and eighty-eight,) 635, (six hundred and thirty-five,) 636, (six hundred and thirty-six,) 637, (six hundred and thirty-seven,) 653, (six hundred and fifty-three,) and 654, (six hundred and fifty-four,) and which said lots, Numbers 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

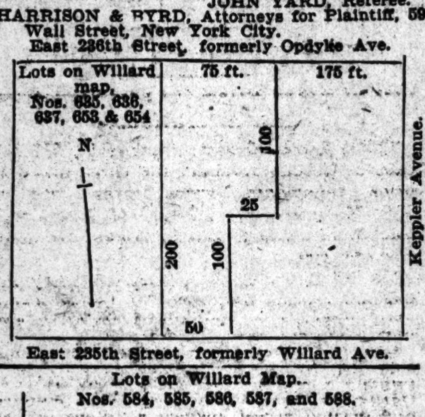
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 400 (four hundred) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) with the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue; thence running northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block and parallel with said Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of said Opdyke Avenue, and thence westerly and along said northerly side of Opdyke Avenue 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.

And which said Lots 635, 636, 637, 653, and 654 taken together are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

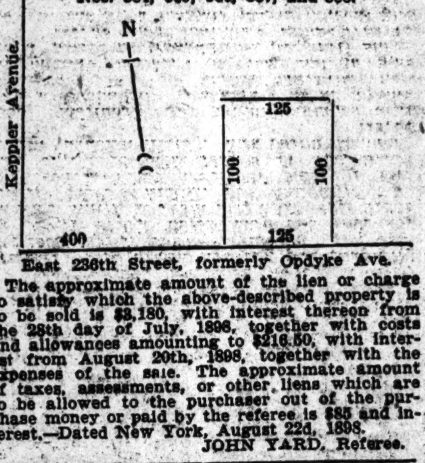
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, otherwise called East 236th Street, distant 175 (one hundred and seventy-five) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue with the westerly side of Keppler Avenue, (formerly called Third Street,) and thence running southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with the said Opdyke Avenue 25 (twenty-five) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 100 (one hundred) feet to the northerly side of Willard Avenue, otherwise called East 235th Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Willard Avenue 50 (fifty) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Keppler Avenue 200 (two hundred) feet to the southerly side of Opdyke Avenue, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of Opdyke Avenue 75 (seventy-five) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, New York City.



East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.
Lots on Willard map. Nos. 635, 636, 637, 653 & 654
75 ft.
175 ft.
N
100
25
200
100
50
Keppler Avenue.
East 235th Street, formerly Willard Ave.



Lots on Willard Map.
Nos. 584, 585, 586, 587, and 588.
N
Keppler Avenue.
125
100
100
400
125
East 236th Street, formerly Opdyke Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,180, with interest thereon from the 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.50, with interest from August 20th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $85 and interest.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1898.

JOHN YARD, Referee.

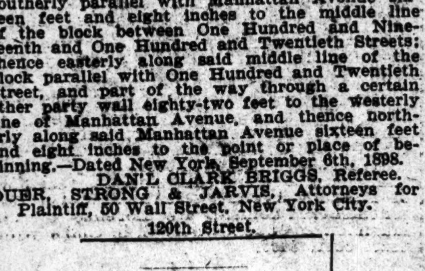
SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—JOHN J. LYNES, as sole acting executor, &c., plaintiff, against DORÉ LYON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 2d day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue distant eighty-four feet and three inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly line of Manhattan Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain party wall eighty-two feet; thence southerly parallel with Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets; thence easterly along said middle line of the block parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and part of the way through a certain other party wall eighty-two feet to the westerly line of Manhattan Avenue, and thence northerly along said Manhattan Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,384.60, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $356.47, with interest from September 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $406.07 and interest.—Dated New York, September 6th, 1898.

DAN'L CLARK BRIGGS, Referee.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOSE CIRILO DE RIVAS, plaintiff, against MARIA FLORENCIA DE RIVAS, Maria de los Delores de Rivas Howe, Gordon Saltonstall Howe, her husband; Elena de Rivas, Fausto de Rivas, an infant; Frederic R. Coudert, his general guardian, and Charles Frederick Dean, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 28th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, Number 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Charles Frederick Dean: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the original of said complaint being filed in said office on the 29th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1898.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 35 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au10-1aw7wW

ST. [illegible] VILLA, [illegible] on-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for [illegible] Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

BOARD WANTED—For gentleman and wife in refined private family; Harlem preferred if suited. PERRY, Box 216, Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—65 PARK AV., Corner 38th St.—Large handsome rooms; parlor dining room; reference.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Large and small rooms in finely appointed house; all conveniences; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 171 Times Office.

52D ST., 237 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Private family; three handsome rooms; very reasonable to acceptable tenants; references.

TO LET—A light hall bedroom, without board. Call this week, 235 East 48th St.; ring three times. C. SINDLINGER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Private family; can be well recommended. 330 West 17th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class family cook in a private family, having eight years' city reference; would do plain washing if required. J. H., 206 West 32d St.

COOK, &c.—COACHMAN.—By young couple; wife cook and laundress; man first-class coachman; best reference. 406 West 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; would like to go out by the day; $2 per day; references given. A. Hess, 861 Park Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a successful North German governess of much experience; teaches French, (acquired in Paris,) all grades of English branches, and prepares for high school; also music; resident or visiting governess; excellent references. Address, this week, Governess, Box 101, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated experienced French nursery governess; teaching French and German to growing up children; good sewer; excellent city references. E. L., 341 West 30th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSECLEANING.—By strong woman to go out housecleaning; best reference. H. Tompkinson, 322 East 34th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—By competent girl as general houseworker; private family; written and personal reference; wages, $18; permanent place desired. 217 West 36th St.; ring four times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—English; experienced; accustomed to travel; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; not seasick; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent nurse for infant; best of city references; wages, $22 to $25 per month. Call or address Nurse, 161 East 118th St.; ring Shanahan's bell.

NURSE.—By refined Swedish woman as nurse to one child; good sewer and mender; references. Address Miss Gustafson, 317 West 119th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced French seamstress in private family; excellent dressmaker; willing and obliging; long experience; no objection to country; first-class reference. V. A., 322 West 53d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener, to take charge of a private estate, preferably in New York or New Jersey; by a Scotch-American; age, 38; married; small family; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, grapery, and garden work of all kinds; proper care of ornamental grounds, &c.; a worker, and fully competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; highest references. Post Office Box 171, Quincy, Mass.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—German; 37; married; no children; to take full charge of gentleman's place; understands care of fine horses and carriages; wife first-class cook. F., 141 West 15th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Thoroughly competent in all its branches; age, 35; single; German; with best references; in private place. C. H., care of Frankel, 320 East 59th St.

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VALET or BUTLER.—By a young man; colored; understands shaving and haircutting, in fact barber by trade; best of references for sobriety, honesty, and attentiveness. Roe, 127 West 17th St.

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MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

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WANTED—Immediately, superior pianist, gentleman, for first-class young ladies' boarding school. Interviews immediately. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9 AM.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination, by New York Transfer Co.

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Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

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Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM	Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM
Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM	Aurania, Oct. 5, 9 AM
Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM	Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM

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OLD DOMINION LINE. Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE.

DIRECT TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, HAMBURG.

F. Bismarck, Sept. 22, 7 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 8 AM | A. Victoria, Nov. 3, 8 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 7 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM
Palatia, Sept. 24, 1:30 AM | Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Rhynland......Sept. 17 | Pennland......Oct. 1
*Belgenland......Sept. 24 | *Rhynland......Oct. 15

*Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.

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Westernland......Sept. 21 | Noordland......Sept. 28
*Kensington......Sept. 21 | Friesland......Oct. 5

*Second Cabin to London, $42.50, Antwerp $46.00, Paris $50.00.

*These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible.

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Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MANITOU......SEPTEMBER 24
MARQUETTE......OCTOBER 1
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ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

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CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu......Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu......Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu......Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu......Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......Nov. 10

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8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

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9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

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Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

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4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St, and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. Daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Sept. 13, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton;) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M., Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS MEET

State Committeemen Review the Political Situation and Discuss the Outlook.

FULL STATE TICKET FAVORED

Suggestion that the Party Indorse the Independent List Headed by Roosevelt—Decision May Be Reached on Tuesday.

A strong sentiment in favor of the nomination of a full National Democratic State ticket this Fall was developed at a meeting of the State Committee of that organization, held yesterday afternoon at 52 William Street.

The meeting was called for the purpose of reviewing the general political situation in the State and discussing the course to be pursued by the National Democrats in the coming State campaign. It was expected that a definite decision on that point would be reached, but on account of the small attendance, many of the up-State members failing to arrive in time, no action was taken, and the committee adjourned until next Tuesday, at which time it is expected that there will be a full meeting.

Robert A. Widenmann is Chairman of the State Committee, Calvin Tomkins Secretary, and Roswell P. Flower Treasurer. Mr. Flower was not present at the meeting yesterday. Edward M. Shepard was there, representing Brooklyn by proxy, and among the members present were Howard R. Bayne of Suffolk, Theodore Sutro, John De Witt Warner, John A. Henneberry, Herman A. Metz, Lawrence E. Sexton, Simeon H. Holroyd of Albany, and Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn. Syracuse was represented by proxy.

The committee met at 3:30 P. M. and remained in executive session for two hours. When it adjourned, it was stated that the discussion had been general, and that the political situation and prospects in the State had been gone over. While it was felt that the part to be taken by the party in the coming campaign was too important a matter to be determined without consultation with the up-State members of the committee who were unable to be present yesterday, the drift of the discussion was distinctly in favor of the calling of a convention and the nominating of a complete State ticket to be presented to the people this Fall, irrespective of what the Syracuse Democratic Convention may do. If the absent members of the committee prove of like mind, there will be a National Democratic ticket on the official ballot at the next election.

It was explained on behalf of the committee that there is no obstacle in the way of putting a National Democratic State ticket in the field, as the party cast more than enough votes in the last general election to entitle it to a place on the official ballot. Moreover, there will be plenty of time, even after the Syracuse Convention, to hold a National Democratic Convention and put forth such a ticket according to due process of law.

In the course of the discussion of what the party ought to do in this State, the suggestion was made that it indorse the independent ticket, headed by Col Theodore Roosevelt, put out last week by an independent committee and indorsed by the Citizens' Union. There was no indication, it was said, as to how this suggestion might be received at a full meeting of the committee; but as among those present at the meeting were two members of the Citizens' Union committee which has indorsed the Roosevelt independent ticket, it is supposed that the proposition was not without supporters.

The membership of the State Committee will probably undergo several changes at the meeting next week, there being one vacancy resulting from the death of John Fennel, and several caused by resignations, to be acted on then. At present the fifty Senate districts are represented as follows:

1. Howard R. Bayne.
2. George E. Payne.
3. John A. Hennessey.
4. J. Herbert Watson.
5. W. V. B. Bennett.
6. Herman A. Metz.
7. John H. Scheidt.
8. C. J. Edwards.
9. Peter Kinsey.
10. Daniel E. Dowling.
11. —.
12. Francis M. Scott.
13. Theodore Sutro.
14. Maurice J. Power.
15. Lawrence E. Sexton.
16. Thomas Costigan.
17. J. De W. Warner.
18. Calvin Tomkins.
19. Daniel O'Connell.
20. John A. Henneberry.
21. Edward McCue.
22. George R. Crawford.
23. R. A. Widenmann.
24. Guy C. Bayley.
25. John J. Linson.
26. Frank B. Mayham.
27. James W. Green.
28. Herbert O. Bailey.
29. Simeon H. Holroyd.
30. Isaac McConihe.
31. John B. Riley.
32. John N. Webb.
33. A. Beekman Cox.
34. Charles H. Smyth.
35. Charles E. Holbrook.
36. William A. Beach.
37. William A. Poucher.
38. Irving H. Palmer.
39. Thomas M. Osborne.
40. John E. Mulford.
41. George W. Drake.
42. D. J. Van Auken.
43. Charles Roe.
44. Henry B. Hathaway.
45. David Millar.
46. John M. Hastings.
47. Franklin D. Locke.
48. John Feist.
49. Thomas L. Bunting.
50. F. A. Fuller, Jr.

The committee probably will make public a statement of its plans and purposes after the meeting next Tuesday.

SILVER COMPANIES COMBINE.

They Control 75 Per Cent of the Silverware Made in This Country—A Capital of Thirty Millions.

The Meriden Britannia Company and the Wilcox Silver Plate Company have issued circulars to their stockholders stating that the International Silver Company has been formed under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $15,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common stock. Most of the stockholders of the Meriden Britannia Company, it is declared, have agreed to accept $50 in cash, $50 in preferred stock, and $25 in common stock of the consolidated companies for each share of stock. The Wilcox Company Directors have voted to accept $37.50 in cash, $85.50 in preferred stock, and $18.75 in common stock for each share of the company's stock. It is understood that most of the stock has been offered on these terms. The Britannia Company will receive $4,400,000 for its plant, and the Wilcox Company about $1,375,000. In addition to these concerns C. Rogers & Brothers of Meriden will get $500,000. The Meriden Silver Plate Company and Manning, Bowman & Co. will also be included in the consolidation. The consolidated companies manufacture about 75 per cent. of the silverware used in the United States. Samuel Dodd, Secretary of the Wilcox Company, it is said, will be the President, and George H. Wilcox, President of the Britannia Company, one of the Vice Presidents.

SCOTCH GIRL WEDS A NEGRO.

Maggie Wood Released from the Barge Office on Advice of Counsel.

The Immigration Board of Special Inquiry acting on advice of counsel, yesterday permitted the Scotch girl Maggie Wood to enter the country. She had been detained in hopes that her marriage to Martin Hamilton, a Philadelphia negro, whom she had come here to wed, might be averted. Hamilton's lawyer threatened on Monday to secure a writ of habeas corpus, but the board released the young woman without awaiting the issue of the proposed legal proceeding.

Immediately the young woman was released she entered a carriage with her prospective husband, his lawyer, and the Rev. Pierce B. Tompkins of St. James's Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-second Street, and they were driven to the church, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

An Exhibition of Photographs.

The first representative American show of photographs will be opened to the public Monday, Sept. 26, at the Academy of Design. Works of the best known and most successful amateurs have already been received at the American Institute, 111 West Thirty-eighth Street, the residences of the artists and the localities of the subjects representing California, Florida, Oregon, Maine, and many of the intervening States. The floral phase of the exhibition will be in charge of Dr. F. M. Hexamer and promises to be of unusual interest. Dahlias will be marshaled in strong array, and the wild flower class will be particularly large. The photographic exhibition will be under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Bartlett, Secretary of the Photographic Section of the American Institute.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions Passed Forbidding Sale of Cigarettes to Children—Condolences to Francis Joseph.

The Board of Aldermen, which at its last meeting adjourned to Oct. 4, decided that that date was too late for the settlement of certain questions, and met yesterday at the same time as the Council. The board took action in regard to the sale of cigarettes to minors by the passage of the following, introduced by Alderman Velton:

Section 1—Any person who sells or causes to be sold or given away, tobacco or cigarettes, whether composed of tobacco or any other substance, to any child or minor under the age of eighteen years, within the limit of the territory embraced in the City of New York as now constituted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of $10 or ten days' imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the Magistrate trying such offense.

Sec. 2—All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3—This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The board also passed a resolution in regard to the assassination of the Empress of Austria, which is as follows:

Whereas, The people of the City of New York have heard with profound regret of the assassination of the Empress of Austria, while at Geneva, Switzerland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, hereby tender our sincere condolence to his Majesty, Emperor Francis Joseph, and the people of the Austrian and Hungarian dominions.

CITY'S THANKS TO HELEN GOULD.

The Council Passes Resolutions—To Abolish Turnstiles on "L" Roads.

The City Council yesterday passed a resolution, introduced by Councilman Wise, thanking Miss Helen Gould for her patriotism in offering $100,000 to the Government for war expenses, and also for her interest in the sick soldiers and sailors returned from the war. The Finance Committee was instructed to prepare a souvenir book of the reception to Admirals Sampson and Schley, by the Mayor, on the return from Santiago.

The Railroad Committee reported favorably on the resolution, recommending the abolition of turnstiles on all elevated railroads.

DR. BROOKS INTENDED MURDER.

Says He Spared Mrs. Augustine Lest Mrs. Brooks Should Be Left Alone.

Dr. Reginald Pitt Brooks of 225 Second Avenue, Manhattan, was charged yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, with having assaulted Mrs. Annie Augustine of 554 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Some months ago Mrs. Augustine was arrested, charged with having caused the death of Dr. Brooks's infant child, Monte, by striking him with a can-opener. The Coroner's jury exonerated her, finding that the child died from natural causes.

At the time of her arrest Mrs. Augustine alleged that Dr. Brooks entered her apartments with a knife, and threatened to kill her. He struck her and her child several times, she said, and it was for this alleged assault that the doctor was yesterday arraigned.

Dr. Brooks testified that he entered the woman's rooms after he found that his child was dead. He did intend to kill her, but changed his mind before he arrived, because he knew that if he did his wife would be left all alone. He denied striking the woman, and said that he pushed her aside when she attempted to assault Mrs. Brooks, who had followed him up stairs. Mrs. Augustine declared that she merely pushed against Mrs. Brooks in trying to reach the street.

Magistrate Worth held the doctor in $200 bail for Special Sessions, paroling him in the custody of his counsel, Charles J. Campbell, until to-day.

THE HIGHWAYMEN RELENTED.

Jersey City Man Gets Back a Watch He Valued Highly.

William Kaufer of Eighth Street, Hoboken, was robbed of $4 and a silver watch in Clinton Street, near his home, at midnight on Sunday by three men. He asked them not to take the watch which, he told them, had been given to him by his father when he died. They insisted on taking it, however. Kaufer yesterday notified the police that he had recovered the watch and was willing to let the money go. He said that he was standing at Park Avenue and Sixth Street Monday night when a boy handed him a package.

"A man over there," said the boy, pointing to the opposite side of the way, "told me to give you that."

Kaufer says he looked across the street, but saw no one. When he turned his head again, the boy was gone. Kaufer opened the package and found his watch.

MEDALS FOR BROOKLYN'S CREW.

They Will Be Presented at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory Sept. 29.

The arrangements for the presentation of medals by the citizens of Brooklyn to the men of the cruiser Brooklyn have been completed. The cruiser will go into dry dock on Sept. 20, and the presentation will be made on Sept. 29. The Twenty-third Regiment will escort the crew from the navy yard to the armory of the regiment, where the presentation will take place. The line of march has not yet been decided upon.

At the armory there will be singing by a chorus of 800 public school pupils, under the direction of Prof. Albert S. Caswell, the Musical Director of the Brooklyn schools. Edward M. Grout, President of the borough, will make the address of welcome. The presentation address will be made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The medals will be presented by a committee of women. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will present a sword to Capt. Cook. After the ceremonies refreshments will be served to the sailors. In the evening the officers will be entertained at dinner at the Hamilton Club.

TROLLEY EMPLOYES' LONG HOURS

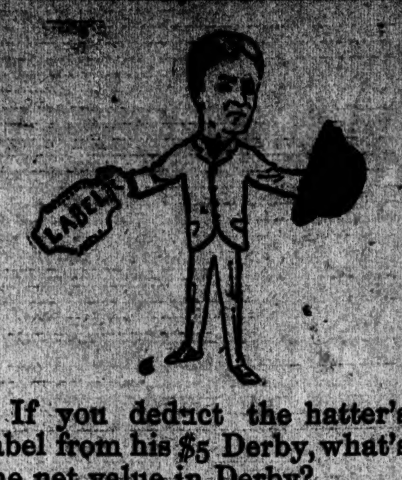
Brooklyn's District Attorney Tells K. of L. Delegation that Laws Conflict.

A delegation from the Knights of Labor, headed by Patrick J. O'Rourke, waited yesterday upon District Attorney Marean of Kings County with regard to the alleged infringement of the law by trolley companies in requiring their employes to work more than ten consecutive hours a day. The District Attorney spent some time in examining the law on the subject with the delegation. He said he believed the statutes conflicted. Chapter 415, Laws of 1897, Section 5, provides that no railroad employe in a city of over 100,000 inhabitants shall be "permitted or allowed" to work more than ten hours. Section 384 of the Penal Code, passed on the same day, provides that if the companies "require" their men to work more than twelve hours a day, they shall be punished with a fine of, not less than $500 nor more than $1,000.

Mr. Marean advised the delegation to see the railroad officials as to whether or not an amicable understanding could be reached. He added that he would also present the matter to the trolley people, as they might have misapprehended the statutes. If he found that the railroads were violating the law he would prosecute them.

Dog Roused Inmates of Burning House

Thanks to a fox terrier named Prince, who barked furiously at the great clouds of smoke which early yesterday morning invaded his quarters, on the third story of the brownstone building at 313 West Fifty-third Street, the occupants of the house were aroused in time to make their escape in safety from the burning building. The fire started from some unknown cause in a saloon on the ground floor, owned by Ernest Olsen, who, with his wife and sister-in-law, also occupied the third floor. Mrs. Olsen undertook to enter the burning building a second time to save some pet canaries and fell overcome by the smoke. She was rescued by the firemen. The loss is $6,000.



If you deduct the hatter's label from his $5 Derby, what's the net value in Derby?
Our windows to-day answer that question; all good shapes, all sizes, all colors—one price, $3.
Your money back if you want it.
ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CROWDING OF THE SCHOOLS

Superintendent Jasper at Work on His Plan to Establish the Half-Day System.

MORE TEACHERS ARE REQUIRED

The Superintendent Confers with the City Principals and Will Make Recommendations to the Board of Education—A Longer Noon Recess.

The need of more room in the public schools was never greater than this year. Each day many would-be pupils are turned away, and they continue to come with no lessening of numbers. Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that the solution of the problem lay in the half-day system, and that immediate steps are to be taken for its establishment.

A large corps of clerks, under the supervision of Superintendent Jasper began yesterday morning the work of computing from the reports of the public school Principals the aggregate excess of pupils. The number proved so much greater than expected that no definite estimate could be reached yesterday. It is hoped the reports from all the schools will be received and filed to-day in the central department, at Grand and Elm Streets.

There will be a large number of deductions from the gross estimate, as in many instances the same pupil's name appears twice on the general register. This is because many children have, on being refused at one school, sought entrance at another. Whether they succeeded or not, their names are recorded each time.

Conferences were held yesterday between a number of Principals and Superintendent Jasper. The Principals from the grammar grades assembled at 11 o'clock in the morning and those from the primary schools at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The matter of forming half-day classes and that of asking the Board of Superintendents to employ the necessary teachers were clearly outlined by the Superintendent. Mr. Jasper said that he was considering the advisability of recommending a lengthening of the noon recess from an hour to an hour and a half. His suggestion was not received favorably by most of the Principals. Superintendent Jasper declined to discuss the matter after the meeting had been adjourned further than to say that he would probably recommend the lengthening of the recess.

The result of these conferences will be made known at the meeting this week of the Board of Education. What recommendations will be made to the board relative to the half-day system Superintendent Jasper refused to say.

At these conferences the attention of the Principals was called to the following resolutions, passed by the board at a meeting held on July 11:

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and he hereby is authorized to grant permanent head-of-department licenses to any teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx who on the 31st of December, 1897, held permanent license, who then had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching, and who at that time were on the eligible list as Principals and have not yet been appointed as such.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent of Schools be and he hereby is authorized to grant temporary head-of-department licenses to all teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx who on the 31st of December, 1897, held permanent licenses, and who then had not less than ten years of experience in class teaching and were of required grades.

Work on the New Training School.

The work on the new building designed for a training school for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is to be pushed with all speed, and if possible it will be completed earlier than February, the contracted limit of time. The site of this structure is at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, and the training school is to be run in the same building with an ordinary elementary school. There will be forty-eight rooms in the building, and the training department will be divided into two divisions. After the pupils have received instruction in the science of teaching they will have an opportunity for actual teaching. The teachers for grammar schools will be selected from the training department not only for their proficiency and natural fitness, but with reference to their ability to act as moral instructors. Admission to the training school requires graduation from a high school.

Dr. A. P. Marble, Chairman of the Committee on High and Training Schools for Manhattan and the Bronx, has the direct supervision of the training school. In speaking yesterday of the requirements for admission he said:

"I do not think that a proper construction of the law requiring each pupil to be a graduate of a high school would mean that each one must have a diploma. If applicants are prepared to stand the examination and can furnish evidence showing that they are capable of taking the required studies, they are undoubtedly eligible, and should be admitted to the school."

Dr. Marble said that when the new school was ready it would be necessary to hold another examination. This examination, he said, would be held not later than Feb. 1. "There is no reason," he said, "why we should not have the school full instead of instructing only the fifty-five pupils who now attend."

The Debt Limit Decision Blamed.

The annexes to the high schools, which were opened yesterday, are reported by Dr. Marble as being in a very unfavorable condition. The furniture, he said, was not what it should be, and the buildings are in an unfinished condition. This he attributes to the city debt limit decision of the Corporation Counsel, which interfered with the work of building and equipping the annexes and delayed their opening. These additions are located at the Boys' High School, in Forty-sixth Street; the Girls' High School, in Eighty-seventh Street, and the mixed school, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Third Avenue. These afford accommodations for more than 1,000 pupils, who would otherwise be crowded out of the high schools.

HALF-DAY CLASSES IN BROOKLYN

Supt. Ward Says 15,000 Children Must Be Content with Them.

Borough Superintendent Ward of the Brooklyn schools said yesterday that 15,000 children in that borough would have to attend half-day classes because of the lack of school accommodations. He declared that, to keep up with the increase in population, at least six new schools a year should be erected. Last year two new schools were built.

"This condition of affairs is scandalous," said Mr. Ward. "We ought to have room for all children who wish to attend school, and we ought to give each a full day's instruction. Half-day classes are a makeshift. In Sweden, I believe, the whole school system is founded on a half-day basis for reasons of economy. In such a city as this poverty is no excuse. We are falling further and further behind each year."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
HALL DEPARTMENT GLIMPSES
of things that are artistic and economical.
Clothes racks—unconventional affairs that do not mind being tucked into odd corners. Richly twisted poles, branching into arms at top, encircled by umbrella racks below, are among the brightest.
Chairs—quaint Colonial, Dutch, Flemish conceits. Rockers with flattened arms and hollowed seats; picturesque half-round chairs; odd three-cornered pieces—delightful examples of antique turning.
Settles, chests, tables—whatever the hall needs to make it look its cheeriest. Factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

3,000 CHILDREN OUT IN QUEENS.

The Board of Education Recommends Renting Buildings for Schools.

The public schools in the Borough of Queens reopened yesterday. About 3,000 children could not be admitted to the Long Island City schools on account of lack of accommodations. The Board of Education has recommended that buildings in different parts of the city be rented for school purposes. The recommendation of the local board will have to be approved by the general board before anything can be done.

The citizens of Long Island City are commenting on the fact that the Long Island City schools are costing more now than all the schools in Queens County cost before municipal consolidation.

BELIEVE MISS KING DEAD.

Family of the Missing Girl Are Now Convinced that She Was Drowned at Coney Island Sunday.

The fate of Miss Louise King, who disappeared from the beach at Coney Island on Sunday afternoon, is still a mystery, but her family, including her brother, William F. King, who has been making an exhaustive investigation, have come to the conclusion that she was drowned in the surf and her body carried out to sea. Mr. King has taken entire charge of the matter, and it was stated yesterday that all statements concerning it would come from him. Accompanied by Mr. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, Mr. King yesterday went to the house of his father, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and closely questioned the maid, Alma Lindstrom, who accompanied the missing girl to Coney Island.

The maid stated that she and her mistress had arrived at Balmer's Pavilion about 3 o'clock, after having taken the wrong train, their intention having been to go to Brighton. Miss King said she would go into the bathing pavilion and see what sort of place it was. She emerged shortly afterward in a bathing suit, and handed her pocketbook and key to the maid, telling her to get a suit, and then meet her on the beach. The maid secured a suit, but the bathhouse proprietor, not knowing her, refused to allow her to use Miss King's bathhouse, and she secured another. She said she went back to the beach, and not seeing her mistress among the crowd of bathers, she went into the water, always keeping a lookout for Miss King. At 7 o'clock, when all the other bathers had departed, the bathhouse keeper insisted upon her giving up the key to Miss King's bathhouse, which she finally did. The police were then notified, and when the bathhouse was opened every article of Miss King's apparel was found there.

Accompanied by her son, Mrs. King then examined the missing girl's effects in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street residence. Mr. King says her jewelry was all there, and not an article of clothing or underwear was missing, so that it would have been impossible for her to provide herself with another change of apparel, as alleged. Mr. King and Mr. Corwine then went at once to Coney Island, where Mr. Balmer, the bathhouse keeper, and his employes were examined, and they substantiated the maid's story in every detail. It was this investigation, Mr. King said, that convinced him that his sister had been drowned. He sent telegrams last night to all the coast resorts and the life saving stations, asking them to keep up the search and look out for the body at whatever cost.

Mr. King also said that another man who was mentioned in connection with the case in addition to Mr. Chamberlain, and who is a wealthy manufacturer in Glens Falls, came to the King home yesterday and reported that he had not seen Miss King and knew nothing of her whereabouts. He was present when the maid was being interrogated and assisted in the questioning. At the King home, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, it was stated that the maid was ill, and that neither she nor any member of the King family had made any other statement than the one above given. Mr. King denounced as absolutely false a story circulated yesterday afternoon to the effect that the maid had confessed to seeing her mistress drown and that she was too frightened to call for help.

JERSEY CITY VIADUCT.

Assessment Commissioners Hear Protests from Property Owners.

Assessment Commissioners Barr, Cronan, and Davis of Jersey City met yesterday to hear objections to the confirmation of the assessment for building the viaduct which connects lower Jersey City with the Heights at Thirteenth Street. Fifty protests were entered. One was from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The company's counsel said that the company had received no benefit whatever from the viaduct, yet it was assessed heavily. Counsel also claimed that any benefit that might have been conferred was offset by damages to its lands at the foot of Thirteenth Street.

Private owners objected that the work was done in a slipshod manner, and that the cost was excessive in consequence. Some of them said that the supports of the viaduct were already loosened, and that there was danger that it might fall. The hearing will be continued next Tuesday.

The contract price for the viaduct was $87,000, but the contractor has brought suit in the Supreme Court at Trenton for $7,000 additional for extra work.

Mr. Eyre's Trip to Nicaragua.

In regard to a cable message from Colon, United States of Colombia, dated Sept. 11, which stated that Edward Eyre of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. had at Kingston, Jamaica, taken passage on the steamer Finance, and that he was to go with a party to Nicaragua on business related to the Nicaragua Canal, a member of Mr. Eyre's firm said yesterday: "Our partner makes an annual visit to our many correspondents in South America. We have no knowledge that he has any more interest in the Nicaragua Canal than we have. It is possible that he may have good business reasons for going to Nicaragua, or that he may, while at Kingston or at Colon, have become interested in some Nicaraguan project. If so, we shall no doubt be informed of it in due course of correspondence."

Fireman Slattery Exonerated.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and a jury held an inquiry yesterday into the death of Bernard McKenna of 83 East Ninety-second Street, who died Aug. 24 from a fracture of the skull, said to have been caused by a blow delivered on July 28 by Patrick Slattery, driver of Engine Tender No. 53, because McKenna impeded the progress of his truck. Slattery, who was present, was exonerated from all blame, the jury finding that McKenna had sustained his injury by falling against the curb.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is a truism concerning stitches in the breast and lungs. The mending medicine is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

New Styles.
BOYS' SUITS,
For School Wear,
Made from the latest fabrics.
2-Garment Suits, $3.50 to $10.
Trouser Suits, $7 to $20.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.
Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers

NEW JAPANESE TARIFFS

Important Changes to Take Effect at the Commencement of the Coming Year.

RESULT OF RECENT TREATIES

The Country to Enjoy Greater Liberty of Action than Heretofore in the Regulations of Duties on Imported Goods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation to the effect that on the 10th inst. the Government of Japan proclaimed that the new Japanese statutory tariff, as well as the English, German, French, and Austro-Hungarian conventional tariffs, would be put into operation on the 1st of January, 1899. This step marks the inauguration of Japan's new treaty relations with the Western powers. The revised treaties as a whole will go into operation on the 19th of July, 1899, but by their terms it was provided that, if the Japanese Government so desired, a new tariff might be substituted before that date for the conventional tariff, which has been in exclusive operation since 1866.

The new tariff will consist of two parts: First, the schedules of rates on certain articles specified in the treaties with the four powers named; and, second, the general statutory tariff enacted by the Diet. The conventional tariff will continue during the life of the treaties; the statutory tariff will be subject to the legislative will. The United States and other treaty powers, besides the ones having conventional tariffs, will enjoy all the benefits of those tariffs by reason of the favored nation clauses in their treaties.

The present conventional tariff, which has existed, substantially unchanged, since 1866, fixed a maximum of 5 per cent. ad valorem, which could not be increased except with the consent of the treaty powers. Japan will enjoy practically complete liberty of action under the new arrangement, since the new conventional tariffs are of limited scope and terminable at the end of a fixed period.

The four new conventional tariffs include about 120 articles, exclusive of duplicated items, and the average rate of duty is a little less than 10 per cent. ad valorem. The statutory tariff will show a slightly higher average. The following is a list of the new duties on some of the principal exports from the United States to Japan:

Kerosene oil, 10 per cent. ad valorem; iron and steel, manufactured, 10 per cent.; pig iron, 5 per cent.; machinery of all kinds, except agricultural, 10 per cent.; agricultural machinery and implements, 5 per cent.; locomotives and parts thereof, ships' engines and boilers, and parts thereof, 10 per cent.; phonographs, 25 per cent.; telephones and parts thereof, 10 per cent.; clocks and parts thereof, 20 per cent.; watches and parts thereof, 15 per cent.; gold and platinum, 30 per cent.; silver, 25 per cent.; umbrella frames, 15 per cent.; carriages and bicycles, 5 per cent.; grain of all kinds, except rice, 5 per cent.; rice, free; flour, 10 per cent.; pork, ham, and bacon, 15 per cent.; alcohol, 40 per cent.; chemicals, dyes, and drugs, from 10 to 15 per cent.; red and white wines, 35 per cent.; liquors, 40 per cent.; beer, 25 per cent.; tobacco leaf, 35 per cent.; cut tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, 40 per cent.; hides, raw, 5 per cent.; hides, tanned, 15 per cent.; boots and shoes, 20 per cent.; sugar, raw, 5 per cent.; refined sugar, 20 per cent.; crystallized sugar, 25 per cent.; molasses, 10 per cent.; rubber goods, 10 per cent.; raw wool, free; blankets, 15 per cent.; other woolens, from 10 to 15 per cent.; cotton, raw, waste and spun, free; yarns, 10 per cent.; sewing thread, prints, and other manufactures of cotton, 15 per cent.; printing paper, 15 per cent.; glass, window, 10 per cent.; plate glass, 20 per cent.; looking glass, 25 per cent.; hemp and manufactures thereof, 10 to 15 per cent.; cement, 5 per cent.; lumber, sawed and unsawed, 5 per cent.; furniture, 20 per cent.; sporting goods, 25 per cent.; paintings, statuary, photographs, and art goods, 25 per cent.; steamers, sailing ships, and small boats, 5 per cent.; live stock, 5 to 10 per cent.

The foregoing list comprises substantially all of the duties in excess of 15 per cent. ad valorem. Their number is not large, and is confined exclusively to what are generally regarded as luxuries. The duties are generally expressed in ad valorem rates, but need not remain so, as the Government has power to change them to equivalent specific rates.

THE ELECTION IN GUATEMALA.

President Cabrera Was Re-elected by an Overwhelming Majority.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Minister Hunter telegraphs the State Department from Guatemala, under date of yesterday, as follows:

"The election of President of Guatemala, held during the first seven days of September, resulted in the election of the present incumbent, Manual Estrada Cabrera, by the largest majority ever given a Presidential candidate in this republic. Two candidates were voted for, Cabrera and Castillo, both Liberals, 316,500 votes being cast. Of this unprecedented large number Cabrera received 315,936 and Castillo 564.

"Peace, good order, and an untrammeled exercise of the election franchise marked the entire election. The National Assembly meets on the 18th inst. to declare the result, and the inauguration takes place on the 22d. The President is forty-one years of age, a statesman of broad, comprehensive views, possessed of rare ability and attainments, and was for many years Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of his predecessor. He assumed the executive functions of the Government on the 8th of April last as the constitutional successor of Barrios, who was assassinated, and enjoys the distinction of being the first President taken from civil life since Don Mariano Calves in 1839. All since then have been military chiefs. Cabrera's election means peace and prosperity to the country and an able, honest, and stable Government."

This appears to settle the report of riot and bloodshed in Guatemala by an incoming steamer, as Minister Hunter brings events up to yesterday.

AUGUST IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Former Fell Off from the 1897 Figures and the Latter Increased.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for August shows the imports of merchandise to have aggregated $49,178,844, a decrease as compared with August, 1897, of about $9,500,000. Of the imports during August, $21,359,693 were free of duty.

The August exports of domestic merchandise amounted to $83,262,478, an increase of nearly $4,000,000.

The imports of gold amounted to $6,822,027, and the exports $1,955,908. The silver imports were $3,895,610 and the exports $4,798,978.

For the eight months ended Aug. 31, a decrease of $119,913,739 is shown in the imports of merchandise as compared with the same period last year, and an increase of $136,976,695 in the exports. During the same time the imports of gold increased over $90,000,000 and the exports decreased nearly $23,000,000. There was a decrease of $983,070 in the silver imports and a decrease of $3,742,799 in the exports.

Carpet Dept.
Opening of Fall Styles
This season, in connection with our opening, we offer unprecedented value in desirable patterns as follows,
Moquette, 60 cts.
Axminster, 80 cts.
Savonnerie, 90 cts.
Best Body Brussels and Velvet, $1.00 per yard.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

PASTOR LED THE GRAND MARCH.

Ball Given by Members of a Jersey City Church Voted a Great Success.

The Ladies' Society of the Second Reformed Church, on Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights, gave a dance Monday evening in Pohlmann's Hall, Palisade Avenue. Pastor E. A. Meury was floor director, and with his wife led the grand march. In a recent sermon Pastor Meury told his congregation he could see no objection to dancing with good company and in reasonable hours.

There was a large attendance of the congregation and some of their friends. They consider the party a great success, and will have another one.

Recreation Piers to be Closed.

It was announced by Secretary Burke of the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday that, in the absence of an appropriation, the recreation piers will not be kept open this Winter. The piers are designed to be inclosed in Winter and afford a place of recreation for the public throughout the cold season.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Second Successful Season.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S IOLANTHE
"The best light opera chorus in N. Y."—Herald.
EVES., 8:15. 1,000 RES'D SEATS, 25, 50.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 1,100 res'd seats, 25c.
NEXT WEEK—DOROTHY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS. DENMAN THOMPSON THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Mats. To-day and Sat., 2. Evenings, 8:15.

MURRAY HILL THEA. MAT. EVERY DAY.
Entire house at Matinées 25c. Evgs., 25c. & 50c.
Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. : This Week, Belasco's MAY BLOSSOM

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Camilla Urso. Harry Lacy. Hayes-Lytton.
Biograph. Greatest Bill in New York.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
KIRALFY'S OUR NAVAL VICTORIES
Last Night Sat., Sept. 24.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
DAZZLING SURPRISES.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
CHARLES COGHLAN—THE ROYAL BOX

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Saturday Mat.
LAST TWO WEEKS THIS SEASON.
Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway.
STARTLING THE TOWN. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE TURTLE.

COLUMBUS Columbus The. Stock Co. Rosedale. Mat. To-day

14TH ST. THEATRE. At 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DEVIL'S ISLAND.
Next Monday, Sept. 19—The Dawn of Freedom.

HARLEM Opera House. Ev. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2. The Telephone Girl. Louis Mann. Clara Lipman.
NEXT WEEK....."GAYEST MANHATTAN"

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:45 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

AN ALABAMA CONGRESS FIGHT.

Nomination in the First District Alleged to Have Been Made Unfairly.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 13.—The Democrats of the First District at Jackson to-day nominated George Wash Taylor for Congress to succeed himself. He was opposed by Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain.

A dispatch to a local paper says the Taylor men refused to give the contesting delegations from Choctaw and Washington Counties hearings, these delegations favoring Hannis Taylor, and they and the Mobile delegation declined to participate in the convention, which is claimed to have nominated Taylor with 24 votes—not a majority. There will be a fight over the result.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New Jersey—Vernon, R. J. Wallace. Connecticut—Somers, Raymond S. Bugbee.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The President to-day appointed Frank S. Ramsey of Idaho Marshal of the United States for the District of Idaho, and Charles H. Senseney of West Virginia Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Wheeling, West Va.

This is Headquarters for School Supplies of All Kinds.
R. H. MACY & CO.
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.
The Purest Groceries. The question whether an article is pure or not need never be asked here. If it is on sale at all at this store its purity and reliability is guaranteed. It is a great thing to be sure your food is pure, for on the food depends health, happiness and life itself.
Good News for Chocolate Drinkers!
A Cup of Stollwerck's Pure Cocoa Free
and a demonstration of how to make it right. Then if you purchase a trial half-pound box we give you a silver-plated gold bowl spoon with your favorite battle ship engraved on it. Centre Aisle—Grocery Dep't.
ORANGE AND RASPBERRY BEVERAGE, delicious beverage, in condensed form; elsewhere 10c.; 4 oz. bottle, this sale, 5
HAM AND BONELESS BACON, Red Star brand, finest quality, sugar cured, extra selected; this sale, per pound, 9
BLACKBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. cans, 9
SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, tall cans, 10
SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.16; per can, 10
WHITE CHERRIES, finest quality, 2 lb. can, 10
BLUEBERRIES, extra quality, 2 lb. can, 10
SULTANA COFFEE, blend of high grade coffee, strictly pure, unexcelled for its strength, roasted in the bean; regular price, 14c.; this sale, per pound, 10
FINE SIFTED EARLY JUNE PEAS, case, 2.66; per can, 12
SALMON, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, 12
ORANGE MARMALADE (imported), pound jar, 14
RED STAR COFFEE, finest quality Padang, Java, and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, pulverized, roasted in bean, nothing better, per pound, this sale, 27
(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)
Continuation of the special sales of Cut Glass, China, Notions, etc., etc.—Save from 50c. to $2.00 on every pair of Blankets by purchasing now at Macy's.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
Thursday Matinees Resumed this week.
INSTANT SUCCESS of Mr. ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
Miss Harned as Ursula.
At 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
STUART ROBSON in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas,
—THE MEDDLER.—

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way
"Oh, but it was a funny play."—Evg. World.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges
Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's Roaring Success, A Day and a Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Monday, Sept. 19th, FRANCIS WILSON and Company, Presenting THE LITTLE CORPORAL.
Sale of seats opens Sept. 15th.

Koster & Bial's MUSIC HALL. Adm. 50c.
Cake Walk and 10 Big Vaudeville Acts.
Reopening Regular Season MONDAY, Sept. 19.

Ever Gay CASINO! 8TH WK! YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mat. To-day. COLE and JOHNSON A TRIP TO COONTOWN

Herald Sq. Thea. The Frisky Favorite. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. 2:15 THE FRENCH MAID

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29.
6 Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
Field Stand 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10 Parlor Cars attached. Foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
Leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

FELL FROM A ROOF TO DEATH.

Invalid Girl Supposed to Have Become Faint and Toppled Over.

Miss Hortense Thienne, an invalid twenty-three years old, fell from the roof of her home, a four-story house, at 142 West Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Miss Thienne lived with her mother and sister. She had long suffered from spinal meningitis, and most of her time was spent in the hospitals. Two years ago her mother, acting on her physician's advice, brought her daughter home.

Each afternoon the mother went to the doctor's office to make a report, and during her absence Miss Hortense, who was alone, her sister being out at work, was accustomed to go to the roof to take the air and sit on the coping to read. She did this yesterday, and, it is supposed, was seized with faintness and fell backward over the coping. Her mother and sister scout the idea of suicide.

A passer-by noticed the body, about 4 o'clock, lying in the space between No. 142 and the next house.

Eagle Shot on Hackensack Meadows.

Louis Grapp and Christian Heisenbeck of North Bergen, N. J., went to the Hackensack Meadows, skirting Bergen and Hudson Counties, on Monday to shoot reed birds and snipe. They returned yesterday with much larger game. One of the birds they brought home was a gray eagle. It measures six feet from tip to tip, and is in excellent condition. The bird was killed by Grapp as it was pursuing some small birds. Grapp will have it stuffed.

An All-Wood Finnish Boat.

The Wilson Line steamer Colorado, which arrived yesterday, brought in her forward between-decks a one-rater Finnish sailboat, built at Abo. She is fastened entirely with wood, not a nail or metal rivet entering into her construction. She is consigned to Davies, Jumer & Co.